Administration Report

Dhrangadhra State

~~Dhangadhra~~ State

1915-16 to 1918-19

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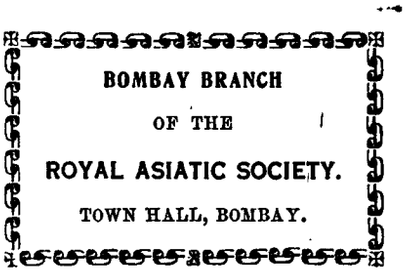

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE

134865

Year ending the 31st March 1916.

Dhrangadhra.

PRINTED AT THE STATE ELECTRIC PRESS

1916.

No. 70 of 1916.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *7th July 1916.*

To

His Highness

MAHARANA SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR.

RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA,

DHRANGADHRA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In obedience to Your Highness' orders, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st March 1916.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

INTRODUCTION.

The period embraced in this report was again overshadowed by the war. Although the protection of the British Navy and the tenacity of the soldiery of Great Britain and her Allies have kept the scene of conflict so far from the shores of India that it is difficult to realise the Titanic character of the conflict in which the nations are locked, still it must always be present to the minds of thinking people. It has been the privilege of this State to bear its modest part in assisting the progress of the British arms; it stands to-day equally ready to render any further service that may be within its means.

The foundations of the prosperity of Dhrangadhra are rooted in the land. In a state where the possibilities of irrigation are limited, this prospeity must wax and wane according to the character of the seasons. Unfortunately the monsoon of 1915 was unsatisfactory; the early rains failed, and although the late rains in September were unusually good, encouraging the growth of winter crops, it was a lean year. Happily the favourable character of recent seasons had strengthened the resources of the ryots. They were at once furnished with loans for the growth of well-irrigated crops, and the encouragement given to the digging of wells of recent years proved its value. The measures taken to stimulate the storage of fodder and to prevent its export were of material use. In Gujarat a fodder famine is almost more to be feared than a food famine; but these measures, supplemented by a Cattle Camp for the assistance of the indigent, prevented any great loss of animal life. Steps have already been taken to repair the wastage. In these ways the people of the State were able to win through the lean year without any serious disturb-ance of their economic and social condition.

Whilst the unfavourable season affected, it was not allowed to arrest, the policy of the Durbar systematically to improve the economic status of the people on the land. The introduction of the Butta system, which gives the ryot a permanent interest in his holding, with facilities for alienation, has proved so popular that the influx of cultivators into the State continues. Two new villages were founded, whilst substantial additions were made to those recently established. Nearly seventeen hundred acres of waste land were brought under the plough and the uncultivated area, which consists for the most part of inferior soil, is being steadily reduced. Whilst there is no scope for major irrigation works, the policy of protecting the agriculture of the state through the sinking of wells is being steadily pursued. A steam boring plant has been acquired for this purpose. At Tikar the installation of a pumping plant for lift irrigation has given good results, and the possibility of extending this form of protection will be carefully studied. Tagavi advances are freely made for all agricultural improvements. Socially, an important event was a Conference of Kadva Patidars—a class largely represented in the State—with a view to concerted action in order to improve their social condition.

Notwithstanding the weakness of the monsoon—the rainfall was only 7.15 inches as compared with an average of about 23-the economic position of the State continues to improve. The imports amounted Rs. 18 lakhs and the exports to Rs. 52 lakhs. The value of cotton, the staple source of wealth, after a rapid fall arising from depression in the mill industry, rose to a satisfactory level and the ryots secured remunerative prices. The revenue amounted to Rs. 21 lakhs, which after allowing for an expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs in repayment of the Government and Guaranteed loans and the outstanding expenses of the Dhrangadhra-Halvad Railway extension, met all current demands and permitted the carrying forward of a substantial balance of Rs. 3.22 lakhs in cash and in kind. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, is dear and in short supply—an expressive indication of the steady improvement of the material condition of the people. The demand for education is growing: it is met by the provision of free education, primary and secondary and the establishment of scholarships which enable promising students to proceed to higher courses of study. The commercial possibilities of the State are being exploited, and the Durbar lends money at low rates of interest, in some cases free, in order to encourage those who stand in need of financial assistance, whether in agriculture or in trade.

Evidence of the growth of these ameliorative agencies was brought before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady williingdon, during a visit to the State which made a deep impression on all classes; it is the steadfast intention of His Highness to foster them and so to stimulate the progressive forces that are raising the status of the Durbar and the people.

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Report of the Administration of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1915-16.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situation.

The State of Dhrangadhra, as shown in previous Administration Reports, is situated to the north of the Peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Runn of Cutch, between 23.13′ and 22.33′ N. Latitude and 71.48′ and 71′ E. Longitude, and is divided into 6 Mahals or Talukas, viz., Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadwa, Umerda, Seetapur and Methan. Tikar remains under Halvad, as the scheme to separate it has been delayed owing to the famine year.

Physical Aspects.

2. The territory presents varying physical characteristics; in some parts, such as the Umerda and Dhrangadhra (Panchkoshi) Mahals, it is quite hilly, whilst in the remaining Mahals of Seetapur, Methan, Charadwa and Halvad, the country is almost flat.

The climate on the whole is healthy and salubrious, though excessive heat is experienced in the villages bordering on the Runn of Cutch, particularly in summer.

Area.

3. The State embraces 150 villages (inclusive of two new villages called Nava Ghanshyamgadh and Sujangadh recently founded and named after His Highness and Ba Shri Sajan-Kunver Ba Saheb respectively) covering an approximate area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn. The State also owns Vantas in the villages of Kumarkhan, Aniali, Wasvelia and Savlana in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The Durbar has taken up the work of constructing the buildings required in connection with the new villages and this is now well in hand.

Population.

4. The population of the State, according to the Census figures of 1911, was 79,142, but it has considerably increased since that enumeration.

Tribute.

5. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006 as *Jortalbi* to Junagadh State.

Revenue.

6. The annual gross revenue of the State during the year, inclusive of that derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, was Rs. 21,37,344.

Ruling chief.

7. His Highness Maharana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur is the ruling chief. He is the head of all the Jhala Rajput families and exercises

the power of a ruler of a First Class State. His Highness continued to be in good health throughout the year.

Raj Kutumb.

8. Her Highness the Kotdawala Maharani Saheb unfortunately remains in a delicate state of health: she gave birth to a daughter on the 21st January 1916.

The elder daughter of His Highness, Kunveri Shri Sajan Kunverba, who is now five years old, continues to be under the personal supervision of the Maharana Raj Saheb; her health is good.

Of His Highness' three sisters, Ba Shri Mayakunverba, who is married to Maharaj Kumar Shri Mansinhji of Pratabgarh, in response to an invitation, arrived at Dhrangadhra on the 28th February. The Maharaja Kumar Saheb also visited the State on a later date, when a Darbar was convened on the 13th April in honour of his birthday.

Relations with Bhayats and Mulgirasias.

9. His Highness' relations with the Bhayats and Mulgirasias continue to be cordial. Two minor Kumars, Samarsinhji and Narsisinhji, are making good progress in their studies at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot. On the other hand, K. S. Bhupatsinhji betrays no inclination to settle the points that have arisen in connection with his Giras village of Vantavadar.

During the year the outstanding disputes with the Malvan Bhayats and Vantias of Devalia were amicably settled. In effecting these settlements, His Highness pursued the generous policy he has laid down, remitting the outstandings in such proportion as was necessary to bring the annual interest charges within the capacity of the debtors, whilst at the same time recovering in reasonable measure the legitimate dues of the State.

Relations with Representatives of the Paramount Power.

10. The relations of His Highness with the Representatives and the Officers of the Paramount Power in the Province are most satisfactory. His Highness is greatly indebted to Mr. Sladen and Mr. Tudor-Owen for the interest they have evinced in the progress and advancement of his State. Mr. Sladen having first gone on leave and subsequently retired, Mr. Maconochie, I. C. S., an old friend of His Highness, succeeded him as the Agent to the Governor.

Relations with the neighbouring States.

11. The State continues to maintain friendly relations with the neighbouring States.

Distinguished Visitors.

12. Amongst the distinguished guests who visited Dhrangadhra during the year were His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lord Willingdon, and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. Maconochie, the Agent to the Governor, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss Brand (now Mrs. Crerar), Mr. L. Robertson, C. S. I., Mr. J. E. Crerar, I. C. S., Major J. G. Greig, C. I. E., Captain Rigby, R. A. M. C., Captain Mac Ewan and Captain the Hon'ble I. Freeman-Thomas. In addition, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Maharaja

Kumar Shri Mansinhji of Pratabgarh, the Thakor Sahebs of Limbdi and Wadhwan, Major Harold, Mr. Tudor-Owen, the Thakor Saheb of Maliya and many others paid friendly visits to His Highness.

Their Excellencies' Visit.

13. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived at Dhrangadhra on the 3rd February, when they were received with all the honour due to their high rank. They were met at the station by His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, with the chief officers of the State and the principal citizens. Thence they drove in procession to their temporary residence in Ma Saheb's Gardens. The afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing. Accompanied by His Highness and the other guests, Their Excellencies visited the State Medical Institutions, the High School, the Lady Hardinge Institute, the Infantry Lines and the Lakes. In the evening Their Excellencies were entertained at a State banquet in the Ajit-Nivas Palace, when, in connection with the different toasts the following speeches were made:-

Royal Toast.

His Highness, in submitting the Royal Toast, said:— " Your Excellencies, Mr. Maconochie, Thakor Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,

" It is with profound feelings of loyalty and devotion that I rise to propose a toast so dear to all of us-that of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor of India.

" The Royal visit to India, crowned with the Darbar boons and the beneficial administrative measures then announced in person, revealed to us His Majesty's great virtues as a sagacious statesman and a benevolent, peace-loving monarch. By his intense love for the people and Princes of India, his gracious care for their welfare, his genuine love for this great Dependency and trust in its varied people, which have characterised all his actions, His Majesty has drawn closer the bonds which link India with Great Britain and streng--thened the ties of allegiance and affection which bind every Indian to his throne and person.

" The present gigantic war has revealed to us other aspects of His Imperial Majesty's virtues and he is now known to us as a firm friend and affectionate ally of all those who stand for righteousness, humanity and the redemption of solemn pledges, be they found on scraps of paper or be they mere unwritten words of honour. We have one and all, high or low, in India identified ourselves completely, in bad weather as in good, with the Great Empire whose existence was rudely challenged by the product of so-called " Kultur"-the militant Central Powers. By his frequent visits to the soldiers from all parts of the mighty Empire fighting on the field, and his constant solicitude for the wounded, His Majesty has shown his close sympa--thy with the Indian and other troops and his warm appreciation of their constancy and devotion.

" Ladies and Gentlemen, in the Royal sympathy for the sick and wounded Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress has so readily and

heartily co-operated that I naturally feel prompted to associate her honoured name with this toast, as well as that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who has, by his actual service in the field, won a very warm corner in our hearts.

"With my heart surcharged with these sentiments of loyalty and de--votion, I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to pledge with me the health of "Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales", and to join with me in an earnest prayer to the great Almighty that complete success may crown the valiant British Arms and that Their Majesties may live long and happily to rule over our mighty Empire and lead it to greater peace, prosperity and freedom."

Toast of the Evening.

His Highness then rose to propose the toast of the evening-the health of his illustrious and honoured guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. He said:- "In the first place, I offer Your Excellencies a hearty welcome, with a sense of gratitude to you for making it convenient to accept my invitation and visit my State.

" Ladies and Gentlemen, to me nothing is more difficult than to say, in the presence of those whom we honour and admire, what we think of them and it is not for me, a young man, to dilate upon the manifold virtues of Their Excellencies. They are so well known that we simply have to learn lessons from them. First and foremost amongst these virtues stand their charming courtesy and their amiability. I remember with joy and gratefulness the kind--ness and consideration that was shown to me at Mahableshwar in the summer of 1914. This friendly treatment induced me to request them to visit my capital. It was then my cherished desire to have the opening ceremony of the Dhrangadhra-Halvad Extension of my State Railway performed at the hands of His Excellency, but the dislocation of all official programmes brought about by the war compelled the abandonment of the projected visit for the time being.

"Here I may pause, and dwell for a moment on the relief from the horrid din of war afforded by the inspiring example of the statesmen to whom, under the Crown, our destinies have been committed, Lord Hardinge and Lord Willingdon. We are fully conscious of the heavy strain imposed upon them by public labours and private anxieties; still we draw fresh courage from the admirable patience and cheerfulness with which they discharge their official and social duties. These are the qualities that have endeared Their Excellen--cies to us and won our affection and devotion. They have always respected the privileges of Princes of India and maintained their prestige and we are extremely grateful to them for the deep interest they evince in our welfare. I may here say, without fear of contradiction, that the present tour of His Ex--cellency is an additional proof of his desire to see and know Kathiawar by visiting us in our own homes. I hope that Your Excellency will remark the changes that have slowly but steadily taken place in this Province, and brought it on a level with the other parts of the Presidency directly under the admini-

-stration of the British Government. Dhrangadhra also has had the fortune to share in the great improvements that have taken place since the visit of Your Excellency's predecessor in office, Lord Harris, more than twenty years ago. This State and the most important parts of its territory have since then been linked with the other railways in Kathiawar and with the B. B. & C. I. system. The advent of the railway has given a very beneficial stimulus to agricultural and industrial advancement and has considerably increased the capacity of the ryot to face lean years like the present one.

" I cannot conclude without expressing my warm admiration for the manifold activities exhibited by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in the cause of humanity, and the energy and skill with which she has organised the wo--men of Western India so as to lighten the burden of our soldiers in the field and alleviate the pain of the sick and wounded.

" Again I thank Your Excellencies for your kindness in visiting my State. Now Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of Lord and Lady Willingdon and in wishing them long life and every happiness. "

His Excellency's Reply.

His Excellency in reply said:—" Your Highness, it gives me very great pleasure indeed to visit you in your own capital city and to renew our personal friendship. First, I have to thank you for your reference to any services that I may have performed. If any satisfaction has been given by these services, it has in no small measure been due to the support and encouragement which Government have received from Princes and people alike in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. Especially have you in Kathiawar given splendid assist--ance by your energy in furnishing every conceivable help: whether it be in matter of motor ambulances, or of material, or again of men, Kathiawar has performed a truly noble part. Indeed His Majesty King-Emperor must feel that nothing has been a source of greater comfort to him or a greater bulwark to the Throne than the knowledge of the unswerving loyalty and unstinted support of India in this great war

" I should have liked, Your Highness, to have visited you here in your own State before this. Circumstances however conspired to make that wish impossible of fulfilment. Now, however, that the opportunity has arisen, I am delighted to come and see you and learn of all your necessities and acti--vities. I may tell you that I have a considerable knowledge of what is going on in Dhrangadhra, and my friend on my left keeps my memory fresh. I must confess that I, like Your Highness, find it difficult to speak of a person's worth in his hearing; but it is impossible for me not to congratulate you upon the administration of your State, which you maintain in a vigorous and happy prosperity. When you first came to the Gadi, many difficulties confronted you but you faced them with tenacity and courage, overcame them with success, and carried out your administrative policy with great energy. With these remarks I would associate name of Dewan Kumar Shri Mansinhji S. Jhala to

whom in no small measure, the success I have referred to, is due. One further observation—I am delighted to feel that the relations of the State of Dhranga-dhra with the Government are most cordial, and I can assure you, it is our earnest wish to assist you, advise you and co-operate with you in every possi-ble way. It may not always seem so and there may be moments when to do all we wish to do is difficult; but I can assure you that it is our earnest wish to encourage your every activity. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, if it is not out of order, I would ask you to drink the health of His Highness Maha-rana Raj Saheb and of Her Highness and family. May His Highness be spared for many years to rule over, in health and happiness, the State of Dhrangadhra."

Dhrangadhra Horse and Cattle show.

Fully appreciating His Excellency's interest in improving Indian agri-cultural stock, which he has demonstrated by establishing the nucleus of a Foundation Herd of pure bred cattle at Ganeshkind, His Highness arranged a horse and cattle show during the visit, so that Lord Willingdon might ins-pect the local breeds. Their Excellencies were present at the show on the morning of the 4th February; they inspected the various exhibits and evi-denced great interest in the animals shown. Some of the local and Vagadia bullocks were much admired, and His Excellency was pleased to give a special prize to a bullock considered to be the best in the show. Before the visit terminated, Their Excellencies distributed prizes in cash amounting to Rs. 1,813 and certificates of honour.

Visit to Halwad.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies and party accompanied by His Highness and the Dewan proceeded to Halvad, the old capital of the State, by a special train; they were cordially welcomed by the local officials and principal citizens. Their Excellencies drove to the old Palace where they were greatly interested in the beautiful carvings in wood and stone so profuse-ly and elaborately executed in the various parts of the palace and its central tower. Other objects of special interest brought to their notice were resi-dential rooms furnished in the old Rajput style; specimens of ancient Jewel-lery: and an old-fashioned Rajput bridal chariot fully caparisoned. Subse-quently Their Excellencies visited the cenotaphs of various rulers of Halvad and saw a great number of *Palias* of *Sutees* who had sacrificed themselves on the pyres of their lords, dead on the field of battle. This grim group of *Palias* and *Deris* brought vividly to mind the stirring days of old, and preserves the memory of the valour of the Jhalas.

Their Excellencies and party left Dhrangadhra for Jamnagar at 10-30 P. M. by a special train.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal's Visit.

14. The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal's tour in Kathiawar was designed to obtain a first-hand acquaintance with the general conditions of education and civil and criminal administration in the province. He arrived at Dhrangadhra on the 19th January and was accorded a formal reception befitting his position. During his stay of two days, he visited the principal offices and public insti-

-tutions accompanied by His Highness and the Dewan, and made minute inquiries about the collection of the State Revenue and the Judicial, Educational and Medical systems. His visit left very pleasant memories behind it, and the personal contact established between the State and the Executive Coun--cil was much appreciated.

His Highness' movements.

15. During the year His Highness continued to tour in his State with unabated vigour and activity, and saw for himself the condition of his ryots. One outcome of His Highness' identification with the wants of his ryots was the Lift Irrigation scheme at Tikar (fully described elsewhere), the establishment of two new villages, and the substantial addition of new *Santis* in the villages of Ajitgadh and Malvan. His Highness visited Limbdi during the stay of Lord and Lady Willingdon, as the relations of the two rulers are most cordial and brotherly. His Highness also visited Bombay, Poona and Rajkot in connection with the work of the State and the Raj Kumar College Council. At Rajkot His Highness also took part in the reception of Their Excellencies and attended the College Council meeting presided over by the Governor.

His Highness' Birth-day celebrations.

16. The 14th of June, being His Highness' birthday, was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. A Darbar was held at Dhrangadhra attended by the State Officers, Bhayats and citizens, when the release of prisoners, remissions and concessions to cultivators, charitable donations to the poor and promotions and presents to State officials were announced.

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's Birth-day celebrations.

17. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor was cele--brated as a public holiday on the 3rd June with equal rejoicings. A saulte of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, sweetmeats were distributed to the school children and to the inmates of the Masaheb Shri Soonderba Anath Ashram and Jail.

The War.

18. The history of the year has necesarily been overshadowed by the war. Owing to the incomparable efficiency of the British Navy and the tena--cious valour of His Majesty's forces in every theatre of hostilities, the war has been kept from the doors of India, and the shock of battle is scarcely reali--sed in this land. But it must ever be before all who understand the magni--tude of the stake at issue, the necessity for supreme concentration in order to bring the struggle to a completely successful termination, and the need for the individual help, direct and indirect, of every loyal subject of the Crown. This State has been privileged to bear its part in the struggle, in the directions recorded in earlier administration reports; it is ready and anxious to respond to any further call that is within its means.

Donations.

19. During the year under report His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb was pleased to order the below-mentioned donations towards various objects of charity and public utility:—

Rs.	10,000	War Relief Fund.
„	10,000	Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi.
„	5,000	Dhrangadhra Famine Relief and Cattle Fund.
„	2,000	G. K. Gokhale Memorial Fund.
„	2,000	Kadva Kunbi Shubhechhak Maha Mandal.
„	500	Talukdari Girassia School sport fund, Wadhwan Camp.
„	300	For prizes in the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, which is the old *alma mater* of His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb.
„	150	Macnamara Fund.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

General.

His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Ghanshyamsinhji is the supreme ruling authority, exercising the full powers of a First Class State.

The general administration is conducted under His Highness' directions by the Dewan, who is assisted by the Judicial Assistant and the Private Secretary.

The various departments of the administration are controlled by their heads, whose powers are defined and exercised within their respective spheres and who have acquired high efficiency under His Highness' personal superintendence.

Rana Shri Mansinhji S. Jhala has continued to be Dewan since 1912.

Changes in the Personnel.

2. There is nothing special to record in connection with the personnel except that the services of the 2nd Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. Samatsinh, were, at the request of the Political Agent, Halar Prant, placed at the disposal of Kotda-Sangani State for employment as Private Secretary to the Thakor Saheb.

Creation of new posts.

3. The want of a fully qualified Public Prosecutor was experienced owing to the large number of acquittals and discharges noticeable in the cases sent up by the Police. One of the reasons advanced in explanation of this unsatisfactory position was that the local vakil entrusted with the work of Public Procecutor was not competent. This defect has been remedied by the appointment of Mr. Harshadrai Vithaldas Trivedi, B. A. L. L. B.

The Dispensary at Halvad was placed in charge of a qualified L. M. & S. doctor instead of a Sub-assistant Surgeon in the changes necessitated by the conviction and subsequent dismissal of the Sub-assistant Surgeon at Tikar.

The important development in the Judicial System adopted last year by the creation of separate courts for Civil and Criminal work in the town of Dhrangadhra has proved more than successful. Looking to the amount of work which both the courts have discharged every year, it is desirable that this tentative change should now be sanctioned as a permanent measure.

Revenue Administration.

4. The Revenue Department continues in charge of K. S. Bhabhut-sinhji with two assistants and several Vahivatdars. The work of the Depart-ment was done satisfactorily. The task of preparing *Butta Sanads* was transferred to the *Lekh* Office in order to give the Revenue Department more time to attend to their other duties. The preparation of these *Sanads* is still likely to occupy a considerable period, as the officers appointed to fill up *Sanads* have to verify every detail as regards the cultivators' holdings before *Sanads* can be issued.

Land Revenue.

5. The collection of the Land Revenue is conducted on the time-honoured system of *Bhag-batai*, except for the villages of Khakharala, Bhavani-gadh and Isadra Patti, which pay a nominal "*Udhad*" in cash in lieu of "*Raj Bhag*", "*Vaje vero*" and other such dues.

The grant four years ago of a permanent tenancy, or the introduction of the *Butta* System, with regard to the holdings of cultivators, has convinced the ryots that they have a personal interest in the improvement of their holdings and has thus encouraged them to raise the standard of cultivation, to the benefit of themselves as well as of the State. The system also gives cultivators facilities for the alienation of their lands; its attractiveness has been proved by influx of new cultivators who have come to reside within the limits of this State and have thus increased the area of land under cultivation. This influx of cultivators during the year was so large that the State was able to establish two new villages called Nawa Ghanshyamgadh and Sujangadh, and to improve ma-terially the two already existing villages of Ajitgadh and Malvan by adding a substantial number of *Santis*. Fourteen holdings, as against five in the previous year, were transferred to other cultivators by their holders.

Agriculture.

6. The following table shows the extent of (*a*) cultivated (*b*) irrigated and (*c*) uncultivated land, during the last five years:-

Nature of land.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Remarks.
(*a*) Cultivated	6,394	6,495	6,585	6.536	6,897	Santis.
(*b*) Irrigated...	3,850	2,384	2,188	2,375	4,453	Acres.
(*c*) Uncultivated	21,663	21,000	19,963	19,769	18,019	,,

The Statement below gives comparative details of the cultivated area, with the crops grown, in acres:–

No.	Mahals	Samvat 1971.						Samvat 1970.					
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug, Adad, &c.	Til Seeds.	Wheat	Cotton.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug, Adad &c..	Til Seeds.	Wheat	Cotton
1	Halvad ...	4,409	358	14	1,876	1,019½	7,982	18,224	26,683	3,631	714	175	44,285
2	Seetapur ...	20,809	11,635	2,911	3,951	670½	10,032	9,315	14,618	1,413	148	174	34,638
3	Methan ...	6,619	...	574	2,576	429½	8,541	6,391	9,176	692	365	7	22,371
4	Charadva...	4,057	2,084	396	1,791	792¾	5,298	5,422	7,934	2,859	716	245	15,918
5	Umarda ...	1,648	5,752	2,359	1,239	609	4,658	1,888	5,336	2,195	1,542	388	7,019
6	Panchkoshi.	3,964	...	169	9,505	1,052	9,720	7,465	10,521	6,140	3,165	115	25,495
	Total...	41,506	19,829	6,423	20,938	4,573¼	46,231	48,705	54,268	11,364	6,650	1,104	1,49,726

Cotton Cultivation.

7. The area under cotton cultivation amounted to 46,231 acres as against 1,49,726 acres in the previous year. This decline was due to the failure of the seasonal rains. The present prosperity of Dhrangadhra State and its cultivators is very largely due to the extensive growth of cotton, as there is always such a good market for the Dhrangadhra staple that it is much more profitable to the cultivators than other crops. The State also systematically encourages the cultivation of cotton, as it enriches the cultivator, and takes special measures to maintain the character of Dhrangadhra staple, which has a reputation for high quality both for spinning and weaving. The admixture of cotton is strictly prohibited and *Vagdia*, *Kanvi* and Cambodian are the only varieties that are allowed to be sown. Of these, *Vagdia* is most favoured by the cultivators and forms the bulk of the out-turn.

Failure of Rains.

8. Signs of the failure of the seasonal rains became apparent at the beginning of July, when steps were immediately taken to face a bad year. The cultivators and others who needed help were given sufficient funds to start well-irrigated crops. The late rains in September further alleviated the situation, as in many parts of the State the people were able to raise winter crops. The wise policy of storing up grass and not allowing its export without special permission was also of material help in assisting the people to preserve their cattle in such a lean year. The large number of wells dug during the last five years was very profitably used in growing irrigated crops.

The problem of saving cattle belonging to non-cultivators was solved by starting a fund for a Cattle Camp, where arrangements were made to supply grass cheaply to non-cultivators, and to feed poor people's cattle gratis. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to know that everyone subscribed generously towards this Fund, and that Your Highness headed the list with the liberal grant of Rs. 5000. The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 22000. The management of the Fund, as well as of the Cattle Camp was entrusted to

the Judicial Assistant, Mr. M. G. Bhatt, and a Committee consisting of State officials and leading citizens.

Live-stock.

9. The number of agricultural live-stock was 16, 930, as against 17, 343 in the previous year. There was a very heavy mortality amongst cattle of all classes on account of the prevalence in a virulent form of foot and mouth disease and cow-pox. Steps are being taken to replace the lost cattle by advancing tagavi to those who need it for the purchase of bullocks.

Tagavi.

10. The loans advanced to tenants and others amounted to Rs. 62,410 as against Rs. 14,690-6-4½ during the preceding year. The increase in advances was largely due to the partial failure of monsoon.

These tagavi loans are advanced from the State Treasury. The rate of interest charged is fixed at 6 per cent, and the cultivators are granted easy terms of repayment. The loans are only advanced for the purchase of agricultural stock or implements; in no case are such loans advanced for the celebration of marriages or funeral obsequies. The usefulness of the loans is further augmented by authorising the Vahivatdars in charge of the Mahals to make advances in cases of necessity without referring to the superior authorities.

Kadva Kunbi Cultivators.

11. A conference of Kadva Patidar Shubhechhak Maha Mandal was held in Dhrangadhra during Christmas week under the presidency of K. S. Lalsinhji, a Kadva Patidar landholder in Viramgam Taluka. The conference was attended by a large number of Kadva Patidars from all parts of Kathiawar as well as Gujarat. In the course of its deliberations the Conference discussed various social and agricultural questions such as infant marriage, widow-remarriage, caste dinners, agricultural education, and matters throwing light on the prosperity of the agricultural community. Before it closed, the Conference presented addresses to Your Highness as well as to Dewan, requesting them to take the lead in introducing reforms amongst the Kadva Patidars, who form a large proportion of the cultivators in the State. Your Highness and the Dewan both assured the Kadva Patidar Shubhechhak Maha Mandal of their warm sympathy and support in all activities calculated to improve their condition. His Highness bore the whole of the expense of boarding and lodging the members of and delegates to the Conference, and gave them every facility at State expense to carry on their deliberations.

Uncultivated Land.

12. The generous policy adopted towards the tillers of the soil during the present regime enabled the cultivators to hold still more land, and during the year nearly 1,690 acres of waste and uncultivated land were brought under the plough. Further steps are being taken to reduce the area of uncultivated land, which is for the most part of an inferior class.

Forest Department.

13. His Highness having found it necessary to develope the Forest Branch of the Revenue Department two years ago, has now placed it in the sole charge of the Junior Revenue Assistant who is the Superintendent of the State *Bids* and Forests. This Officer is also instructed to preserve and increase

the growth of trees in the State forests as far as practicable. With the grant of the *Butta* System the cultivators have been given rights of selling dead wood, and hence they are planting many trees on their own land.

Wantas.

14. Mr. Jiwanlal M. Shukla, B. A. LL. B., continues to be special vakil to safeguard the interests of the State in the *Vantas* situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Estate of Minors.

15. At the close of the year there were two estates under the Court of Wards.

Revenue Survey.

16. The surveyors employed in the Revenue Department were profi--tably employed in supervising the erection and repair of new and old *bundhs* or embankments, in addition to surveying lands in the villages of Halvad, Nava Ghanshyamgadh, Ajitgadh, Malvan, Devlia and Sujangadh. I would here incidentally mention that a detailed revenue survey of all the State lands would be of great value to the Revenue Department and suggest that the work be taken in hand in a good year.

Kuda Salt Works.

17. The Salt works belonging to the State are situated at Kuda and pro--duce *Ghassia* salt sufficient for the internal requirements of Dhrangadhra and the neighbouring States and Talukas in Kathiawar. The revenue from this source realised Rs. 3,937 exclusive of Rs. 7,000 received from the Para--mount Power annually as compensation for the prohibition of *Vadagara* salt.

Magnesium Chloride.

18. The Darbar after experiments ascertained that they could produce large quantities of magnesium chloride, used for sizing purposes in spinning and weaving mills, from the Kuda salt works and the development of this industry forms the subject of correspondence with the Government of Bombay.

Horticulture.

19. The State maintains the following gardens and places of public resort and recreation:—

1. Ma Saheb's Garden.
2. Jaswant Baug.
3. Moti Baug.
4. Bagicha at Charadva.
5. Ghanshyamsinhji Club at Dhrangadhra.

The total expenses, exclusive of the last-named institution, amounted to Rs. 13,048-6-6½.

Experimental Farm.

20. The experimental farm near Dhrangadhra was solely used this year to grow green fodder, such as *Chasatia* and lucerne. There were no de--monstrations of any kind owing to the famine.

Boring Plant.

21. The State purchased a boring plant and worked it with steam power without any satisfactory result.

22. The State paddock was temporarily closed, as the services of the 2nd Veterinary Surgeon were placed at the disposal of the Kotda–Sangani State, as explained elsewhere. **State Paddock.**

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Appendix II gives the list of the Laws and Rules in force in the State. **Legislation.**

The Special Officer in charge of the legislative department prepared the following bills and drafts during the year:

I. To cancel the amendment made by Huzur Order No. 159 dated 27th September 1912 in the 7th section of the rules regulating the transactions regarding Cotton and Cotton Goods.

II. Rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale etc. of poisonous articles and drugs.

III. Rules to regulate the use of stuffs in tea and coffee shops open to the public.

IV. Remission of stamp duties and court fees on documents passed by those going to or taking part in the War with respect to inheritance of their property or on certificates of heirships issued by Courts.

V. Amendment in the form of *Sanads* that are issued to *Dharmada* holders under the Settlement Act.

VI. Encumbered Estate Rules.

VII. An Act for the protection of widows.

VIII. The Dhrangadhra State Penal Code.

Of the above, Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, having been sanctioned by His Highness, have been published. The others are under consideration, together with the Factory Act, the Probate Act, the Treasure Trove Act and the Religious Endowments Act, which were submitted to His Highness for favour of sanction last year.

2. The State Military forces consist of Lancers, Artillery, Band and Police, the Infantry having been merged into the Police force immediately after His Highness' accession to the *Gadi*. **Military.**

3. The State Lancers consistiof 50 Officers and troopers under the command of the Senior A. D. C., K. S. Dungersinhji. Ordinarily they serve as escorts and Huzur Guards and help the Police in patrolling duties. They **Lancers.**

are also utilised in guarding the State frontiers against the inroads of outlaws and dacoits. The arms carried by Lancers are muzzle-loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances.

The State having last year placed at the disposal of the British Govern-ment 36 good black Walers for service in the war, the horses now provided for the Lancers are country-breds, Arabs and Walers.

Artillery.

4. The sanctioned strength of the artillery force, including officers, is thirty; but for want of suitable recruits the strength of the force was 17 at the end of the year. The State owns a horse battery of four guns of modern pattern and the men are armed with muzzle-loading carbines and swords. The unit is utilised in furnishing a guard at the Palace and at the Artillery Headquarters, over and above the ordinary duties of firing salutes and time guns. Recruitment in this unit is confined to the sturdy race of Sindhis residing in the village of Tikar in the State.

State Band.

5. The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 27 men, including the Bandmaster. The bandsmen are recruited chiefly from Goanese and local Mahomedans. The band is attached to the State Police and continues its usefulness under Mr. Pinto, the Bandmaster. His Highness has been pleased to order the band to play at various places of public resort in and outside the capital, thus affording entertainment to the public.

Police.

6. His Highness has, by his personal supervision, placed the Police Department on a very sound basis. The force, under the control of K. S. Natwarsinhji, Commissioner of Police, has maintained a high standard of efficiency and consists of:—

1. Superintendent.
2. One Assistant Superintendent (Vacant)
3. One Headquarters Inspector
4. Six Chief Constables
5. 303 Constables and Head Constables
6. 40 Mounted Sawars.
7. 12 Camel Sawars.
8. 77 Police Patels.
9. 300 *Pagis* and *Pasaitas.*

This force is divided into different detachments according to the exi-gencies of the service and local requirements. Recruitment in the regular police is confined as far as practicable to the subjects of the State and efforts are being made to secure a literate personnel. In spite of the liberal emolu-ments offered by the State, many policemen left the service, either by resig-nation or by desertion. This occurred immediately after the outbreak of war.

The task of recruiting the village police with a better class of men presents unusual difficulty on account of the high wages for labour prevailing although the State has raised their grade pay by one rupee.

The Mounted Sawars (Horse and Camel) are composed entirely of Sepoys from Halvad, known as " Miran ", and at the close of the year there were 3 vacancies therein.

The arms possessed by the Foot and the Mounted Police are the same as last year. They are kept in good condition. This year improvements were made in the shooting standard of the regular police by frequent ball-practice at the Rifle Range, recently introduced by the Commissioner.

Efforts are being made, under the supervision of the Headquarters Inspector, to give to the Police an elementary legal training and instruction in Police duties.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 65,628 as against Rs. 65,568 in the preceding year.

Beyond the ordinary duties of detection of crime and collection and communication of information and intelligence, the police force is utilised in furnishing guards at the Palace, Jail, Lock-ups and Treasuries.

Police Work.

7. Appendix V gives the number of offences reported, persons arrest--ed, accused, sent up for trial, number of convictions obtained, and discharges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convic--tions to those sent up for trial was 65·6 against ~~78·4~~ 76·1 in the preceding year.

Property Stolen.

8 The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 2,697 as against Rs. 1,809 last year; and the property recovered was Rs. 994 as against Rs. 669, giving a percentage of 36 as against 37.

Crimes.

9. Particulars of crimes committed, detected, and punished are given in Appendix VII. Of the total number of reported crimes, 109 were congnizable as against 90 in the preceding year. Out of the number of congni--zable offences, 2 related to kidnapping, 4 to attempted suicide, 69 were due to thefts of various kinds, 3 to criminal breaches of trust, 15 to grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons and the rest were miscellaneous offences of a minor nature.

Judiciary Courts.

10. The Huzur Court presided over by His Highness is the final and the highest tribunal of civil and criminal justice in the State. Mr. Mani--shanker G. Bhatt, B. A. LL. B. is in charge of this Court as Judicial Assis--tant.

11. The Sessions and Civil Court presided over by the Ag. Sar Nyayadhish, Mr. Popatlal S. Patel, B. A. LL. B., has on the Original side

jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000. On the Criminal side, it has full Sessions powers as also the disciplinary jurisdiction of the District Magistrate. In addition it exercises Appellate jurisdiction over all the subor--dinate Courts, civil and criminal.

12. The Subordinate Courts are those of Munsiffs and Magistrates combined in the designations of Nyayadishes and Thandars, as under:—

(*a*) The Dewani Nyayadhish Court at Dhrangadhra is presided over by Mr. Balubhai G. Patwari, a District Pleader. He hears suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000 and exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court over suits up to the value of Rs. 25 in the Dhrangadhra Mahal, and hears suits up to that limit but above the value of Rs. 500 for the Seetapur and Methan Mahals.

(*b*) The Fouzdari Nyayadhish Court at Dhrangadhra is presided over by Mr. Harjivan Shamji Parekh, a District Pleader. He exercises the powers of a First –Class Magistrate for the Dhrangadhra, Seetapur, Methan and Umarda Mahals.

(*c*) Mr. Manilal D. Mehta, B. A. LL. B. is in charge of the Court at Halvad exercising jurisdiction in Civil matters over suits up to the value of Rs. 3,000 and in criminal matters, the full powers of a First–Class Magistrate for the Halvad and Charadwa Mahals. He is authorised to hear and dispose of suits up to the value of Rs. 25 as a Small Cause Court Judge.

(d) Mr. Amritlal D. Kothari was in charge of the Seetapur Court for 8 months in the beginning of the year and was succeeded by Mr. Oghadlal Pranjiwan who continues to exercise the powers of a Second–Class Magistrate and hears suits up to the value of Rs. 500.

(e) Besides these, there are two minor Courts of Thandars, one at Charadwa and another at Umarda, the former exercising the powers of a Third--Class Magistrate only and the latter hearing suits also up to the value of Rs. 250 over and above the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

13. The departmental powers of the above–mentioned Nyayadhishes and Thandars are defined by Huzur Hukam No. 121 dated 9th July 1912. They are all directly subordinate to the Sar Nyayadhish and through and with him are under the control of the Huzur Court, to which statements of their work are regularly submitted and checked.

Public Pro--secutor.

14. The appointment of Mr. Harshadrai V. Trivedi, B. A. LL. B. as Public Prosecutor was welcomed by the Judicial Department.

15. Appendix VIII contains a statement showing the number of offences reported to and dealt with by the Criminal Courts.

It will be seen therefrom that these Courts tried 559 persons in conne--tion with 460 offences; of these 165 were convicted, 36 acquitted, 291

discharged, and 21 were referred to the higher courts. Of the convicts 98 were only fined. ~~In appeal,~~ the sentences of 33 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

16. Appendices X, XI, XII deal with the work of the civil courts, showing the nature, value and disposal of original suits, results in appeals and number of applications for execution of decrees, with their results. The total number of suits, applications and appeals filed during the year, together with the balance of the previous year, comes to 1331. Of these, 670 suits, 450 applications and 55 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 156 on the file for next year.

Registration.

17. It will be seen from Appendx XV that 559 documents of the aggregate value of ~~Rs~~. 2,07,066–3–1 were registered, realising a sum of Rs. 5,644–10–0 as against Rs. 3926–13–3½ in the preceding year.

Extradition.

18. Ten persons were extradited through the Agency for trial; all were tried, 7 were convicted, and 3 are awaiting trial. Some States prefer to have direct dealings with this State; accordingly one person was extradited direct from the State concerned, but he was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Rajya Prakarni Bhayati and Settlement Court.

19. Mr. Popatlal Shivlal Patel B. A. LL. B., is in charge of this Court also. There were at the beginning of the year 10 cases on the file, 14 more were instituted, 23 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one. The Judge of the Bhayati Court also inspects boundary pillars and attends to the number-ing and re-adjusting of the same, with the help of surveyors. For the settle-ment work he is given an assistant in the person of Mr. Amritlal D. Kothari.

Jail.

20. There is one central jail at Dhrangadhra and four lock-ups, one each at Halvad, Seetapur, Charadwa, and Umarda. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Dhrangadhra Jail. The general health of prisoners in the jail was satisfactory. There was no death and no serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the jail and in the lock-ups was the same as that of the preceding year, viz. 87. The weaving class opened two years ago for carpets and cotton tape for the benefit of prisoners was continued, and turned out carpets and cotton tape of the value of Rs. 650. The lock-ups are intended for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 15 days.

CHAPTER IV.

Production, Distribution and Finance.

Rainfall.

In Appendix XVII is tabulated a statement showing the rainfall during the year and the following comparitive statement shows the rainfall during the

last five years:—

Years.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Inches.	3.38	23.64	24.90	29.75	7.15

This year, we were unfortunate in having neither seasonable nor suffi-cient rains. The fall was far below normal and consequently the grain and cotton crops were very much under the average. Had it not been for the late showers that saved the crops from withering, the cultivators' condition would have been very critical. In consequence of the bumper harvest and high prices realised for their crops in the previous year, most of the cultivators did not feel the pinch of a single lean year. But the poorer cultivators who had not been able to save had to resort to the State Agricultural Bank, which ad-vanced them sums amounting to Rs. 62,410 for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and other agricultural requisites and for the sinking of new wells.

Prices and Wages.

2. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of the staple food grains during the year. The following were the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour:—

(1) Skilled labour:—

Masons and Carpenters–Re. 1 to Re. 1¼ per day.

Sawyers and Bricklayers–14 as. to Re. 1 per day.

(2) Unskilled labour:—

Males–8 annas to 10 as. per day. Females–6 annas to 7 as. per day.

I have again to report that skilled and unskilled labour is very much in demand and hence great difficulty is experienced in supplying the wants of the State in this direction. This year the labour supply available was chiefly employed on public and municipal works and on Irrigation scheme.

Loans.

3. The Jhalavad Bank has been closed for the last three years, but merchants and others who require monetary help for purposes of commerce and industry are advanced loans from the State Treasury, at a fair rate of interest as a general rule and without interest in certain exceptional cases.

Trade.

4. The price of cotton, the principal article of trade, though it fell in a most alarming manner immediately after the outbreak of the war, sub-sequently recovered and the cultivators realised a fair margin of profit by the sale of their produce. Some of the local merchants however could not get rid of their stock owing to the slump in the mill industry and the State came to their assistance by advancing loans on the security of their produce. The de-pression in the mill industry however was of short duration and Ahmedabad merchants and mill-owners freely purchased the remaining stocks of cotton at

handsome prices. The total value of imports into the city of Dhrangadhra and the mofussil amounted to Rs. 18,38,737 and the total value of the exports amounted to Rs. 52,43,444.

Manufactures & Industries.

5. Amongst the most important manufactures in the State are stone filters, stone utensils and grinding mills, stone for building purposes and lime concrete.

To these articles may be added the manufacture of magnesium chloride. After experiments tried last year, it was found that magnesium chloride, a chemical used in textile mills for sizing purposes and hitherto imported in very large quantities from Germany, could be produced from the waste water of the State Salt Works at Kuda. This industry, it is expected, will be developed after certain definite orders have been received on the correspondence now passing between the State and the Government.

Dhrangadhra fine snuff, owing to its high quality, finds a ready market outside the State limits and is in consequence exported in large quantities.

The royalty on stone is recovered on a reduced scale, as reported last year. Added to this concession, a quarry siding has been opened since Sep--tember 1915. This arrangement enables stone merchants to book their wagons from the quarry-siding direct to their destinations. It is hoped that the provision of this siding, with the economies in transport charges which it permits, will materially stimulate the important trade in stone.

Irrigation Works at Tikar.

6. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, during his frequent tours in the district, noticed that the waters of the river Bhambhan, which were running to waste, could be well utilised for irrigation purposes. The neces--sary works were started immediately after the failure of the rains and com--pleted within the very short period of two months at a total cost, excluding machinery and plant, of Rs. 18,000. Water is lifted by two centrifugal pumps, each having a discharge of 1,250 gallons per minute.

Factories.

7. As reported last year, the "Ghanshyamsinhji Cotton Press" and "Mansinhji Ginning Factory" were added to the existing State Factories, and a sum of Rs. 66,310 was spent on them during the year.

The factories are equipped with elevated storage tanks for water, which supply water not only to the factories but to the Municipality for watering streets and filling cattle troughs at various places outside the city, and to the Jaswant Bagh. The Ginning Factories at Halvad and Seetapur worked satisfactorily.

Electric Instal--lation.

8. The State owns its own electric power installation where current is produced by two suction gas engines of Crossley make. In addition to the power supplied to the places mentioned in last year's report, the line was extended to the roads leading to the railway station and the Lal Bungalow.

Three motors were also installed during the year, one for working the Print--ing Press and the other two for pumping water from wells in Ma Saheb's Gardens and Ishwaria. The former fills a large new reservoir from which the plants and trees in Ma Saheb's Gardens are watered, and the latter fills an elevated storage tank opposite the installation for street watering.

The total cost of the establishment, including the working expenses at the electric power house, amounted to Rs. 11,379–6–3.

Telephones.

9. The telephone system, consisting of 28 telephones in Dhrangadhra proper and its Mahal towns, is working satisfactorily. Other Mahal towns such as Charadwa, Tikar, Methan and Umarda have yet to be connected with the system. Mr. Fidaally E. Goawala, Engineer–in–charge of the Electric Power House, is also responsible for the telephones.

Finance.

10. The financial year, according to the Hindu Samvat year, com--mences on 1st *Kartic* and ends on *Dewali* Day. In Appendix XXII will be found a statement of receipts and disbursements during Samvat year 1971. It will be seen therefrom that the year began with an opening balance of Rs. 1,87,228; the revenue from various sources amounted to Rs. 21,37,344. Deducting from the gross total the expenditure, Rs. 20,02,426, including *Peshkashi*, *Jortalbi*, payment towards Guaranteed and Government loans and discharge of other debts, and expenses in connection with Halvad Railway Extension, there remains to be carried forward a balance of Rs. 1,16,196 in cash and of Rs. 2,05,950 in kind, the latter consisting of cotton, grain and cotton–seed. From the revenue of the year, the State was in a position not only to set aside Rs. 1,50,000 towards the repayment of the Government and the Guaranteed loans, but also to defray the outstanding expenses on account of the Dhrangadhra Halvad Railway Extension.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The following institutions gave medical relief:—

Medical Insti--tutions.

1. The "Prince of Wales" Hospital at Dhrangadhra (for both in–patients and out–patients).
2. The Prankunverba Zenana Hospital at Dhrangadhra (also for both in–patients and out–patients).
3. The Maconochie Dispensary at Dhrangdhra, the Sub–Assistant Surgeon of which is also in medical charge of the Central Jail at Dhradgadhra and of the State Police and other Forces.
4. The Palace Dispensary at Dhrangadhra which is maintained at the Palace solely for the convenience of His Highness the

Maharana Raj Saheb and the members of the ruling family.

5. The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad.

6. The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Sitapur.

7. The Charadva Dispensary.

8. The Tikar Dispensary.

9. The Methan Dispensary.

10. The Wood Dispensary at Umarda.

2. Medical Relief is given gratis at State expense at all these institutions.

Personnel.

3. The Department continued under the able and efficient direction of the veteran State Chief Medical officer, Dr. Baria; in appreciation of his long and loyal services, His Highness has been pleased to confer on Dr. Baria a life allowance of Rs. 100 P. M. in addition to his pay.

The Dispensary at Halvad, which was formerly in charge of a Sub-assistant Surgeon, was this year placed in charge of Dr. Jiwanlal Punjabhai Parekh, L. M. & S. (Bombay University). This appointment has given great satisfaction to the people of Halvad, which is a town of considerable importance.

Shri Prankunverba Zenana Hospital.

4. The Zenana Hospital at Dhrangadhra, built in memory of the late Rani Shri Prankunverba Saheb, was opened by His Highnass the Maharana Raj Saheb on the 14th of July .1915 and is in charge of the Lady Doctor, Miss Ruth Dewaji, L. M. & S. (Bombay University), who with her assistant, Miss Sumitra Naval Kishore, was transferred from the "Prince of Wales" to the Zenana Hospital from the above named date. His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb and Her Highness the Kotdawalla Rani Saheb were pleased to present the institution with much useful equipment at the time of its inaugu-ration when I too was privileged to share in the work.

The out-houses in connection with this Hospital are now complete and the residential quarters for the lady assistant and the nurse are under construction.

Coronation Operation Room.

5. The Coronation Operation Room in connection with the Prince of Wales Hospital, mentioned in last year's report, has now been well equipped with asceptic furniture and other necessaries furnished by Messrs. N. powell & Co. of Bombay and Messrs. Down Bros. of London. The operation room in connection with the Prankunverba Zenana Hospital is also similarly equipped, and operations are now performed in the new operation rooms at both the hospitals.

Dispensary at the Palace.

6. Sub-assistant Surgeon Kantishanker Jatashanker Pandya, an assistant at the "Prince of Wales" Hospital, has also to attend to the new

Palace Dispensary, for which His Highness has been pleased to grant him a special allowance.

Treatment.

7. During the year 367 in–patients and 31,638 out–patients, giving a total of 32,007 persons, were treated at the above–named medical institutions. The figures for the previous years were 243 in–patients and 27,621 out–patients, making a total of 27,864. The daily average attendance was 30.9 for in–patients and 511.7 for out–patients, as against 13.4 and 412. 2 respectively during the preceding year. The increase in the number of patients is largely due to outsiders taking advantage of the facilities afforded in the State medical institutions.

Expenditure.

8. The total cost under this head was Rs. ~~20,004–12–2~~ 39207-5-5, as against Rs. 23,361–14–10, in the preceding year, the increase being due to the equip--ment of the operation rooms in the two hospitals with asceptic furniture.

Public Health.

9. The public health was generally good. The chief diseases in order of frequency were malaria, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the skin, diseases of the respiratory system and diseases of the eye and ear. For several years past there have been no cases of plague, cholera or any other epidemic disease. Five cases of small–pox occurred in two villages and all recovered. Of these 2 were not previously protected by vaccination. Measles was more or less prevalent in the cold season with some fatal results.

Operations.

10. Seventeen hundred and three operations were performed, of which 173 were major operations and 1530 minor, as against 120 major and 952 minor operations during the previous year. As regards cases of poison--ing, 223 persons were treated as against 195. Out of this total, there were 54 cases of snake–bite and 13 of opium poisoning.

Vital Statistics.

11. As regards Vital Statistics (shown in Appendix XXIV) there was a decrease of 66 births and of 374 deaths as compared with the figures for the previous year. The registration of births and deaths was carried out, as usual, by the Police Department.

Vaccination.

12. Three thousand three hundred and sixty primary vaccinations and 7 re–vaccinations were performed, as against 2,929 and 8 respectively in the previous year. The ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population was 41·4, as against 36·2. The total cost was Rs. 1,044–12–2, as against Re. 1,018–11–1 and the average cost of each successful operation was Re. 0–5–1 as against Rs. 0–5–8. Small–pox occurred in two villages only, where five cases were reported, all of which recovered.

The students in the boys' and girls' schools were examined as in pre--vious years, and those who were found insufficiently protected by vaccination were advised to be re–vaccinated.

Glycerinated calf lymph from the Government Vaccine Depôt at Belgaum

was used during the cold months, as also in March and out of 987 pri-mary vaccinations with it, successful results were obtained in 943. It is intended to give it a more extended trial in the hot months, and if possible in the rainy season also, provided the preserved lymph gives as satisfactory results as during the cold weather. (For details vide the Statement below).

Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1915–16.

No.	Name of State.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Total Number of Villages.	Of the total number of Villages visited by			Number of Children.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Small-pox.							Number of Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 population.	Cost.		Remarks.
							Total No. Vaccinated.		Number Inspected.			No. of Villages affected.	Number of Cases.									
													Previously protected.			Previously unprotected.						
				Vaccinators.	Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	By Inspectors	By Superintendents.			Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.	Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.		Total.	Per each successful case.	
																				Rs. A. p.	Re. a. p.	
1	Dhrangadhra ..	79,142	150	150	134	26	P. 3277 R. 7	42 0	2344	625	P. 97.5 R. 100	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	41.4	1,044 12 2	0 5 1	

13. The Veterinary Hospital is in charge of Veterinary Surgeons Doctor Akbarkhan and Doctor Samatsinh, both graduates of the Bombay Veteri-nary College. In this hospital all animals are treated free of charge. Five hundred and nineteen animals were treated against 499 in the preceding year. These included 434 State and 81 private animals and are classed as under:— Veterinary De-partment.

289 Horses.	7 Sheep and Goats.
163 Cattle.	1 Mule.
58 Dogs.	1 Donkey.

Out of the total number of 519 animals, 444 were completely cured, 43 were relieved and 32 died while under treatment. The total number of operations performed was 24 major and 23 minor, as against 4 major and 14 minor operations during the preceding year. The Senior Veterinary Surgeon visited the villages of Jegadva, Vegadvav, Khod, Ajitgadh, Jogad, Juna Ama-rapur, Ingorala, Khetaradi, Jiva, Soldi, Tikar, Sukhpur, Bhechada, Gajanvav, and Hampur. The chief diseases reported to be frequent amongst cattle were foot and mouth disease, cow–pox, and a few stray cases of rinderpest. The help rendered by the Veterinary Department in combination with the strict segregation of infected cattle produced satisfactory results.

The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,801–0–7 as again-st Rs. 2,198–5–0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Instruction.

General.

The Educational Departmet was, throughout the year, in charge of Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A. S. T. C. In addition to the free education impart-ed in all the State Schools, primary as well as secondary, help is given in the form of scholarships to high school and college boys.

Collegiate Edu-cation.

2. Collegiate education was encouraged by means of State scholarships amounting to Rs. 90 per mensem, distributed as under:—

(*i*) One scholar in the Senior B. A. Class at Junagadh receiving Rs. 10 per month.

(*ii*) Three scholars in the Intermediate classes studying at Juna-gadh, Ahmedabad, and Bhavnagar Colleges receiving each Rs. 10 monthly.

(*iii*) Two scholars in the First year's class in Arts at Poona and Junagadh receiving Rs. 25. and Rs. 15 per month respective-ly.

(*iv*) One scholar studying in the 3rd year's Class at Sind Hyderabad Medical School receiving Rs. 10 monthly.

Institutions. (a) State.

3. The State maintains a High School at Dhrangadhra teaching upto the full Matriculation course, one Middle school teaching upto Standard V at Halvad, and three English Schools—one at Raj Sitapur teaching upto Standard IV and two schools at Tikar and Charadwa, teaching upto Standard III. There are 45 Vernacular boys' schools, showing an increase of two over figures of last year, which were opened at Lunana and Mangadh from 5th April 1915 and 10th June 1915 respectively. The number of Girls' Schools is the same as last year, viz. 4.

(b) Private.

Besides these, there are 6 private schools—4 at Dhrangadhra and 2 at Halvad. Of these, one Urdu school at Dhrangadhra is recognised by the Department and is given a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 from State Funds.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure on public instruction, inclusive of the inspec-tion establishment charges, original works and scholarships, amounted to Rs. 37,818 (vide Appendix XXV) as against Rs. 49,688 in the previous year (which included amount of Rs. 16,544 spent on buildings).

5. The following statement shows the classification of the State schools and the number of pupils attending thereat during the year:— Attendance.

Schools.	No.. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra. ...	1	391	
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad.	1	187	
Sitapur Middle School.	1	32	
Tikar Middle School.	1	26	
Charadva Middle School.	1	26	
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad Tikar and Sitapur. ...	4	849	
Village Schools for Boys.	41	1278	
Girls' Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Sitapur and Tikar.... ...	4	449	
Total....	54	3238	

6. The following statement shows the number of students receiving education in the State Schools during the last five years:—

Class of Schools.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
English Boys' Schools ...	414	476	568	612	662
Gujrati Boys' ,, ...	2,090	2,024	2,010	1,964	2,127
Gujrati Girls' ,, ...	471	413	446	453	449
Total...	2,975	2,913	3,024	3,029	3,238

7. The following comparative statement shows the results of the annual examinations for the last two years:— Results.

Schools.	1915–16.			1914–15.		
	Present-ed.	Passed.	Percentage.	Present-ed.	Passed.	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra ...	302	139	46.03	292	127	43.5
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad ...	157	113	71.9	136	44	32.3
Sitapur English School ...	32	19	59.4	23	8	34.78
Tikar English School ...	18	13	72.2	21	8	38.1
Charadwa English School...	14	8	57.1	14	3	21.4
Vernacular Girls' Schools exclusive of Infant Classes.	195	153	78.4	187	159	85.02
Vernacular Boys' Schools exclusive of Infant Classes	1,459	1,218	83.5	1,370	1,110	81.02

Sir Ajitsinhji High School.

8. The " Sir Ajitsinhji High School " Dhrangadhra teaches upto the Matriculation standard and prepares students for the Government School Final Examination and the Drawing Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The High School throughout the year remained in charge of its energetic Headmaster, Mr. K. D. Acharya M. A., and has maintained the same standard of efficiency as heretofore. With the transfer of Mr. Kantishanker S. Oza, B. A., from Halvad to Dhrangadhra, the want of a Mathematics graduate was supplied. With the addition of two more teachers during the year the Staff seems quite sufficient.

Attendance & Results.

9. There were 391 boys on the School register at the end of the year as compared with 374. Fourteen students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination and the result is awaited. The results of the other standards were on the whole satisfactory.

Drawing Class.

10. According to the revised course in Drawing, two examinations viz. Elementary and Intermediate, are maintained, and five and two students respectively appeared for them. The results are awaited. Last year, out of the three students who appeared for the 2nd grade at the Supplementary Examination held in March 1915, one boy passed. The fall in the number of boys at the Drawing examinations is largely due to the abolition of all the Kathiawar centres, including that of Dhrangadhra, except Rajkot. This change involves the boys in both expense and discomfort.

11. The Laboratory is being furnished with the necessary apparatus and will, it is believed, be in thorough working order very soon.

Physical and Moral Education.

12. Great attention is paid both to the moral and physical education of the boys. Cricket, football and hockey are regularly played; the boys are fondest of hockey which they play thrice a week under the personal guidance of His Highness. There is also a gymnasium shed for the use of the studennts. A new and salutary departure was made this year by holding athletic sports for high school boys at the time of the *Saptami* and *Janmashtami* fairs when cash prizes of Rs. 129 were distributed to the winners. Moral education is being developed by the introduction of suitable text-books.

Hostel.

13. The hostel attached to the High School has 13 boarders, one of whom is maintained at the expense of the State. These boys are looked after by Mr. Manishanker N. Pancholi, the house-master who lives on the premises.

Scholarships.

14. In addition to the scholarships shown under Collegiate Education (para 2), State and private scholarships continue to be given to boys of the High School. Some of these private scholarships are found by the Dewan and the Judicial Assistant, Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, and some are awarded by the " *Vidyotejak Mandal.*" of the local Brahmins.

Visits.

15. A noteworthy event was that " Sir Ajitsinhji High School " was visited by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, and the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Member of His Excellency's Executive Council.

Halvad Middle School.

16. The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad is in charge of Mr. Jaykrishna Bhavanishanker Dave B. A. who was appointed Head master on the 22nd of June 1915 vice Mr. Kantishanker S. Oza, B. A. transferred to the High School at Dhrangadhra. An addition was made to the staff by the appointment of Mr. Amulakh K. Seth, who matriculated from the local High School. There are at present 187 boys in the different standards, as against 167 in the preceding year. In view of the fact that the number of students is fast increasing, the State has set apart a plot of ground outside the town limits of Halvad for a new building for the school.

Other Middle Schools.

17. The English schools at Sitapur, Tikar and Charadwa are doing good work under their respective heads.

With the appointment of Mr. Maganlal Pandya, a passed School Final, as Head master of the Charadva English School, better work has been done than in the previous year. An Assistant teacher was posted to the school in consequence of the opening of Standard III after the annual examination. The Sitapur English school building was visited by Mr. W. C. Tudor–Owen, Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, on the 29th of November when prizes of the value of Rs. 200 were distributed by Mrs. Tudor Owen to the students of the three schools at Sitapur.

A Standard IV Class has recently been opened at Sitapur.

Primary Boys' Schools.

18. The total number of boys' schools stands at 45 with 2,127 pupils (2,073 boys and 54 girls) on the roll. Two teachers retired on pension and three were granted extensions of service. In order to fill the vacancies, the State endeavoured to secure trained men from the Hunter Male Training College, Rajkot, but it was able to obtain only two third year trained men although the requisition was for many more.

Primary Girls' Schools.

19. There are four girls' schools having 449 girls on the register, as compared with 417. Two scholars are under training at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot, receiving State scholarships of Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 P. M. respectively. In addition to these scholarships, one pupil studying in the Dhrangadhra Kanyashala receives a monthly scholarship of Rs. 5 from the State Funds. Although a requisition was sent to the Agency Educational Officer at Rajkot for more trained mistresses, the State succeeded in securing only two during the year.

Public Libraries.

20. There are 4 libraries in the State.

(1) the Jaswantsinhji Library at Dhrangadhra: (2) the Maji Raj Ba Library at Halvad: (3) the Anand Kunverba Saheb Library at Sitapur and (4) The Library at Charadwa. All these libraries receive State aid in the form of fixed grants, while the establishment charges of the Dhrangadhra and Sitapur libraries are also defrayed by the State.

Jaswantsinhji Library at Dhrangadhra.

21. The efficient management of the Jaswantsinhji Library at Dhrangadhra is entirely due to the Managing Committee constituted as shown in last year's report. This Library subscribes to five dailies, seven weeklies, and seventeen magazines and periodicals. The total number of members in the Jaswantsinhji Library has increased from 52 to 62. The total receipts on account of subscriptions amounted to Rs. 827 of which Rs. 185 were spent on books and Rs. 254 on papers and magazines. This year 108 new books were added to the stock of English books, 41 to the Gujarati and 2 to the Hindi, bringing the total to 2,549 exclusive of duplicate copies.

Other Libraries.

22. The Libraries at Halvad, Sitapur and Charadwa are doing good work and are being appreciated and utilised by the public.

CHAPTER VII.

Municipalities.

General.

There are three municipalities in the State at Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Sitapur, all financed by the State and placed under the direct management and control of State officers.

1. Dhrangadhra Municipality.

2. The personnel of the Dhrangadhra municipality remains the same as shown in the last year's Administration Report, viz. Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, President, and Messrs. Bapuji Jamsedji Mistri and Framji Cawasji Mody, Municipal Secretary and Sanitary Inspector respectively.

Street lighting.

3. The Eletrical Department continued to give the municipality cur-rent for lighting the main street lamps, the Palace and other Officers' build-ings. The small lanes and bye lanes of the town are still lighted with kero-sene oil lamps.

City Survey.

4. The work of the Dhrangadhra city survey was carried on by the Municipal President with the help of two assistants and three surveyors. The village survey is conducted by the local Vahivatdars. During the year this department made 1,218 *Lekhs* (ownership documents) for house-owners after inspecting the record of their rights.

Fire.

5. A fire broke out at the village of Sarwal causing damage to the extent of Rs. 5687, but the timely assistance rendered by local authorities and village men was instrumental in extinguishing the flames and thus preventing more loss.

Income and Ex-penditure.

6. The income of the Dhrangadhra Municipality was Rs. 5,870, while the expenditure inclusive of lighting was Rs. 39,087.

2. Halvad Muni-cipality.

7. The Halvad Municipality continues to work under the chairman-ship of Mr. Manilal D. Mehta, B. A. LL. B. Halvad Nyayadhish, with a

Secretary under him. The actual expenditure of the Municipality, exclusive of the salaries of the staff, was Rs. 2,714.

8. The Sitapur Municipality directed by the local Nyayadhish received an annual grant of Rs. 1,000. 3. Sitapur Municipality.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Works.

The following original works, and repairs, additions and alterations in the existing buildings were taken in hand by the State Public Works Department:— New Works.

1. Prankunverba Zenana Hospital.
2. Wood Hostel at Wadhwan Camp.
3. Repairs to the Halvad Palace.
4. Repairs to the Ma Saheb's Bungalow.
5. New English School at Sitapur.
6. Storage Reservoir at Ma Saheb's Gardens.
7. New metalled road from Halvad station to the town.
8. Fire proof grass storage sheds.
9. Southern towers of the Secretariat Buildings.

In addition to the above, the following new works were taken in hand:—

1. Shree Ghanshyam Lift irrigation works at Tikar.
2. Boring operations by means of new calyx drilling machine.
3. Modern sanitary fittings to the Ma Saheb's bungalow.
4. Modern sanitary fittings to the Coronation Operation Hall of the Prince of Wales Hospital.
5. Modern Sanitary fittings to the new Operation Hall of the Prankunverba Zenana Hospital.
6. Repairs to the *Shaktee* Temple.
7. Stray Cattle pound.
8. Platforms to the railway quarry siding.

9. Out-houses to the Zenana Hospital.

10. Tramway line from the railway station to the town.

11. Fire-proof iron racks for State Records.

12. Pranjiwan *Piavo*.

Repairs.

2. Extensive repairs were carried out to most of the existing State and other public buildings.

Irrigation Works at Tikar.

3. In order to compensate for the partial failure of the last monsoon, His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb suggested the idea of utilising the waters of the river Bambhana, which were running to waste, for irrigating the lands of Tikar.

The works were immediately started and completed within two months in order that *rabi* crops might be raised. Water for irrigation purposes is lifted by two centrifugal pumps, each having a discharge of 1,250 gallons per minute.

It is proposed to extend the canal system to bring more land under irrigation.

Boring Operation.

4. The State has recently started boring operations by means of a Calyx drilling machine with a view to serve the double object of increasing the yield of existing wells and tapping new wells as well as that of prospect-ing for minerals. It is quite probable that some of the borings may prove to be artesian wells.

Expenditure.

5. The total expenditure sanctioned was Rs. 2,07,650 but this was exceeded by Rs. 11,887 as the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,19,537.

It is satisfactory to note that most of the original works taken in hand were fully completed and handed over to the various departments for which the buildings were intended.

The State Public Works Department remained under the direction of Mr. Harilal V. Mody, BA., L. C. E. who continued to give complete satisfaction.

CHAPTER IX.

Railway.

Dhrangadhra Railway.

The railway (40 miles) between Wadhwan Junction and Halvad is own-ed by the Dhrangadhra State. Of this line, the Dhrangadhra section was opened in 1898-99 and the Halvad section in March 1915. The latter section was worked for the first six months as a construction line and now amalgamated with

the Dhrangadhra section as an open line worked by the Bhavnagar Railway management on certain stipulated conditions.

Earnings.

2. The gross earnings of the Dhrangadhra Railway during the financial year amounted to Rs. 1,51,106–4–4 as against Rs. 1,15,044–10–9 in the preceding year, and the net earnings to Rs. 72,154–9–6 as against Rs. 59,780–0-3.

Rolling Stock.

3. The 3rd saloon was completed. It was intended to have 20 under--frames, purchased last year from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, fitted for use on the open line for the stone traffic but this had to be postponed until the advent of better times as the prices of all materials have risen to a point which is commercially prohibitive.

Quarry-Siding.

4. The quarry–siding referred to in the last year's report is working satisfactorily and a travelling gantry is being put up for lifting heavy blocks of stone. In normal year this siding is sure to give a great impetus to the Dhran--gadhra stone trade.

New Stations.

5. A new station at Katuda, between Raj–Sitapur and Dudhrej was opened; but the Soldi Station on the Dhrangadhra-Halvad section had to be converted into a flag station for want of traffic.

Extension of Dhrangadhra Railway.

6. It was the intention of His Highness to commence this year the ex--tension of the State Railway and to complete the Dhrangadhra–Maliya Rail--way, originally planned by the Darbar. A representation has been submitted to Government soliciting their sanction to the extension, and a reply is awaited.

Railway Mate--rials supplied to Government.

7. The Dhrangadhra Railway had a share in the war by supplying to Government for military purposes dogspikes, trollies and other materials from the surplus stock of the Dhrangadhra–Halvad extension.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and printing.

1. The stationery and printing charges for all the departments of the State amounted to Rs. 12, 734. This department remains in charge of the Private Secretary as heretofore.

The State Print--ing Press.

2. The State Printing Press supervised by the Private Secretary, is doing satisfactory work. Over and above the printing of forms required for the different state offices, and the *Raj Gazette*, the Press turned out 7,000 copies of the gujarati translation of Mr. Asquith's speeches on the war, prepared by Mr. K. D. Acharya M. A, Headmaster, Sir Ajitsinhji High School. These copies were freely distributed by the Durbar amongst all the states in Kathiawar and the heads of the Government Educational Department at Poona, Ahmedabad

and Karachi, according to their requisitions. Private job work amounting to Rs. 302–2–3 was done. The total cost of the Printing Press, inclusive of the purchase of plant, salaries, etc. amounted to Rs. 11, 696.

Gratuitous Re-lief given in grains to widows.

4. In addition to the relief given to inmates of the "Sunder Ba Saheb Anathashram," under His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb's orders, relief was granted to 203 widows irrespective of caste or creed, by giving them 2,436 maunds of grain valued at Rs. 5,232.

Club.

5. The Dhrangadhra officers' Club called the "Shri Ghanshyam Club" continues to thrive under the fostering care of its patron, His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, who takes a great interest in the institution by his presence every evening. The instituiion, besides affording recreations to its members after the day's work is a place where all the State officers mix freely with His Highness and the Dewan and pass their evenings in playing tennis, billiards and other games.

Public Recrea-tions.

6. The Jaswant Bagh and Ma Saheb's Gardens, *Mansar* and *Ranmalsar* are places resorted to by the public for recreation purposes. In pursuance of His Highness' orders, the State band plays twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the Jaswant Bagh, and once a week, on Mondays, in the compound of the "*Shakti mata*" Temple, dedicated to the famiiy Goddess of the Ruling dynasty.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this report on the administration of Your Highness' State, it gives me great pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of the different departments and other officers, whose zeal in work, devotion to their duties, and hearty and loyal co–operation, have been largely instrumental in contributing to the efficient working of the administration of Your Highness' State.

Huzur Office,
Dhrangadhra, *7th July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Dhrangadra State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1915–16.

Serial Number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1.	R. S. Mansinhji Suratsinhji.	Dewan.	1911 A. D.		
2.	K. S. Bhabhutsinhji.	Revenue Commissioner ...	1911 ,,		
3.	K. S. Natwarsinhji.	Police Commissioner. ...	1911 ,,		
4.	Dr. Darasha. H. Baria. L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer ...	1882 ,,		
5.	Mr. Manishanker G Bhatt. B. A., L L. B.	Judicial Assistant. ...	1911 ,,		
6.	,, Popatlal S. Patel B. A., L L.B. ...	Ag. Sar Nyayadhish ...	1913 ,,		
7.	,, Harilal V. Mody. B. A., L. C. E. ...	State Engineer.... ...	1912 ,,		
8.	,, Ratilal K. Shitwala.	Accountant General. ...	1915 ,,		
9.	,, Chimanlal A. Mehta. B. A., S. T. C. ...	Educational Superintendent	1911 ,,		
10.	Dr. Miss Ruth Devaji L. M. & S.	Lady Doctor in charge... Shree Prankunverba Zenana Hospital.	1913 ,,		

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrangadhra State.

Serial Number.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
1	The Civil Procedure Code	British Codes followed.	Nil.	
2	,, Criminal—Do—			
3	,, Indian Penal Code			
4	,, Contract Act	British Acts followed in spirit only.		
5	,, Evidence Act			
6	,, Specific Relief Act			
7	,, Courts fees Act			
8	,, Stamp Laws	Local Acts adopted to local requirements from British Indian Acts.		
9	,, Laws of Limitation			
10	,, Registration Act			
11	,, Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh			
12	,, Explosive Substances Act			
13	,, Cattle Trespass Act 1913-14	——No——		
14	Public Performance Act 1913-14	,,		
15	Rules to prevent Mianas &c.	,,		
16	The Gambling Act	,,		
17	The Official Secrets Act	,,		
18	Rules and forms re-Surveillance &c.	,,	Yes.	
19	Rules to sell poisonous things	,,		
20	Rules regarding sale of Tea & Coffee	,,		

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadra State for the year 1915–16.

ARMS OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting officers shown.						Details of Force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery	19	...	1	...	1	17	1	12 (6 serviceable, 6 unserviceable)	...	1	3	13	Rs. a. p. 3,036 0 0	
Maharana's Own Lancers	59	9	...	...	18	50	1	...	...	5	12	33	12,648 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1915–16.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Police Commissioner...	1	300									
Superintendent of Police	1	110									
Assistant Superintendent of Police...	1	80									
Chief Constables	6	First Grade Rs. 52 Second ,, ,, 42 Third ,, ,, 37 Fourth ,, ,, 32	Rs. 65628–0–0.	...	...	...	9	...	165	147	There are 79 Vacancies in the Police Force.
Foot Police	303	First Grade Rs. 11 Second ,, ,, 10 Third ,, ,, 9									
Mounted Police	40	First Grade Rs. 22 Second ,, ,, 21 Third ,, ,, 20									
Camel Sowars...	12	One Grade Rs. 14									

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1915–16.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4.)		Percentage of convicted, accused, sent for trial (column 5.)		Remarks.
		1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadhra.	90	109	113	163	109	163	83	107	25	34	73.4	65.6	74.1 ~~73.4~~	65.6	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1915-16.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentages of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1914-15.	1915-16	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15..	1915-16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps	Rs. As. Ps.	
Dhrangadhra	1809 7 7	2697 10 4½	668 15 2½	993 9 10½	37 0 0	36 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of ~~cases~~ disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment & fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder, Rape, Breach of Trust. Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Theft, Kidnapping, Suicide, Mischief. etc.	24	460	484	~~227~~ 229	163	559	165	1	24	2	40	98	...	165	327	...	13	48	13	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	21 Criminals sent to Upper Court.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year 1914–15.	Brought to trial in 1915–16					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1914–15.	1915–16.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magis-trate.	1914–15.	1915–16.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Criminal Courts ...	442	460	21	177	21	327	...	13	448	559	291	36	165	21	13	33	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applica-tions.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected-		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dhrangadhra.	3	18	...	...	4	4	5	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Value.	Suits *re*-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	135	167	1097	571	1232	738	1065	670	167	68	Rs. 58,632–3–1.	7	557	7	448	92	13	4	...	147	201	33	289	Rs. 67,270–11–3.	Y. M. D. 1 1 12	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1915–16.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of Applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
	1914–15.	1915–16.		1914–15.	1915–16.	Value of present year.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Value of present year.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Value of present year.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
6	89	162	Rs. 99078—12—1	600	362	Rs. 35784—2—3	689	524	Rs. 1,34,862—14—4	527	450	Rs. 49404—6—9½	162	74	Rs. 85458—7—6½	19	26	29	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
3	22	11	40	58	62	69	51	55	11	14	Rs. 5,382–4–2.	Rs. 11,663–5–3.	14	23	20	10	7	12	2	2	8	8	Y. M. D. 1 6 5	Y. M. D. 0 7 20	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915-16.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks. (showing mortality among convicts in Jails).
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total. 1914—15.	Total. 1915—16.	1914—15.	1915—16.				
Dhrangadhra											
Halvad											
Seetapur	5	20	67	87	87	12.74	13.47	18	4,920-9-10½	6-11	Nil
Charadwa											
Umarda											

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangdhra State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement of Registration of Documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of wich registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellane-ous.										
	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1914–15.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadhra ...	456	560	311	337	115	174	10	17	...	...	20	32	456	559	Rs. 203264–8–0	Rs. 207066–3–1	...	...	...	1	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
——	456	203264 8 0	3926 13 3½	560 ~~559~~	207066 3 1	5644 10 0	
Total	456	203264 8 0	3926 13 3½	560 ~~559~~	207066 3 1	5644 10 0	
Deduct—Expenditure... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Net profit.	.....	.....	3926 13 3½	...	...	5644 10 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1915.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1916.	Remarks.
		1914–15.	1915–16.		1914–15.	1915–16.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Dhrangadhra Municipality	Nil	23000–0–0	26228–0–0	26228–0–0	23000–0–0	26228–0–0	Nil.	
Halwad Municipality ...	,,	4000–0–0	3000–0–0	3000–0–0	4000–0–0	3000–0–0	,,	
Seetapur Municipality ...	,,	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	,,	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

Names of Places.	April 1915.	May 1915.	June 1915.	July 1915.	August 1915.	September 1915.	October 1915.	November 1915.	December 1915.	January 1916.	February 1916.	March 1916.	Total.	Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadhra	0 5	0 0	2 83	1 85	0 20	0 6	2 16	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 15	29 75	20 8	
Halvad	0 0	0 0	0 28	1 75	0 62	2 80	1 75	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 20	28 49	17 12	
Seetapur	0 0	0 0	2 9	1 40	0 8	0 0	3 24	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 81	21 87	18 72	
Charadva	0 0	0 0	0 11	2 99	0 35	1 77	1 18	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 40	27 58		At these places new Dispensaries were opened in 1912.
Methan	0 0	0 0	1 0	4 18	0 0	0 5	2 55	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 78	20 22		
Tikar	0 2	0 0	0 0	5 0	0 0	0 61	3 92	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	9 55	19 48		
Umarda	0 0	0 0	5 42	2 73	0 1	0 30	4 50	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	12 96	7 62		The Kuntalpur Wood Dispensary was transferred to Umarda in the month of October 1914.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangdhra State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of staple food-grains in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915-16.

ARTICLES.	During March 1915. Per one Rupee			During March 1916. Per one Rupee			Remarks.
	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Mds.	Seers	Tolas.	
Bajri	0	18	20	0	17	0	
Joowari	0	25	10	0	23	0	
Wheat	0	16	0	0	17	0	
Gram	0	19	0	0	22	0	
Rice	0	15	0	0	13	10	
Mug	0	16	0	0	12	0	
Muth	0	26	0	0	23	0	
Adad	0	17	20	0	15	20	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Operation Hall ...	327 0 0	.....	327 0 0	...	...	...	327 0 0
High School... ...	.....	2753 12 2½	2753 12 2½	...	...	...	2753 12 2½
Zenana Hospital ...	11232 14 9½	.....	11232 14 9½	...	...	...	11232 14 9½
Maconochie Dispen--sary.	46 8 3½	.....	46 8 3½	...	...	...	46 8 3½
Seetapur English School.	7418 1 1	.....	7418 1 1	...	..	..	7418 1 1
Telephone Office ...	290 6 4½	.....	290 6 4½	...	...	...	290 6 4½
Grass Farja... ...	4349 2 11	.....	4349 2 11	...	...	...	4349 2 11
Halvad Palace ...	.....	10380 7 3	10380 7 3	...	...	...	10380 7 3
Lady Hardinge Insti--tute, Dhrangadhra	2893 5 0	.....	2893 5 0	...	...	...	2893 5 0
Secretariat	12294 13 8	.....	12294 13 8	...	...	...	12294 13 8
Wood Hostel, Wadh--wan camp	14423 6 4	.....	14423 6 4	...	...	...	14423 6 4
Irrigation Works at Tikar.	7168 10 5	.....	7168 10 5	...	...	...	7168 10 5
Minor New Buildings.	7533 0 2½	.....	7533 0 2½	...	...	...	7533 0 2½
Old Buildings ...	.....	22773 4 11	22773 4 11	...	...	...	22773 4 11
Tiles for buildings, contigencies, etc.	2452 5 6	.....	2452 5 6	...	...	...	2452 5 6
Furniture.	6500 7 11½	.....	6500 7 11½	...	...	...	6500 7 11½
Store in stock ...	28653 2 5	.....	28653 2 5	...	...	...	28653 2 5
Total ...	105583 4 11½	35907 8 4½	141490 13 4	...	...	...	141490 13 4

Huzur Office,
Dhrangadhra, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadhra State	1915–16.	16930	14923	1159	11087	488	370	190	3094	89733	5932	4	1057	3071	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

NAME OF STATE.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Dhrangadhra	1	3875-0-0	1	6001-0-0	1	301-0-0	...	0-0-0	3	10177-0-0	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXII.**

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.(Samvat 1971).

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.
	Receipts.		
	CASH BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ...	1,87,228	
1	Revenue receipts	15,99,433	
2	Jamabandi from Bhayats, &c.	28,565	
3	Dhrangadhra State Railway	1,40,000	
4	Salt Revenue	11,573	
5	Stamps and Court Fees	19,262	
6	Judicial Courts	14,595	
7	Deshdan	1,89,202	
8	Customs, &c.	59,963	
9	Excise and other Receipts...	12.430	
10	Recoveries of old dues	46,362	
11	Miscellaneous	15,959	Rs. 23,24,572
	Expenditure.		
1	Administration Charges	2,62,506	
2	Raj Kutumb Allowances...	1,03,572	
3	Medical Expenses	27,756	
4	Municipal Expenses	44,848	
5	Educational Expenses	32,080	
6	Public Works Expenses	2,19,537	
7	Dharmada Expenses	21,814	
8	Peshkashi and Jortalbi	44,677	
9	General Falo, &c.	23,165	
10	Interest & Principal towards Government Loan ...	50,000	
11	Do Do Manavadar Loan ...	1,00,000	
12	Travelling Expenses	10,786	
13	Raj-Kharach...	1,60,264	
14	Office Expenses	1,23,429	
15	Old debts discharged...	29,718	
16	Advances to Halvad Ry. account & Merchants ...	6,20,323	
17	Approximate Ry. working charges	76,000	
18	Miscellaneous...	51,951	Rs. 20,02,426
	CLOSING BALANCE-CASH ...	1,16,196	
	Cotton, Grain & Cotton seeds &c. worth Rs.....	2,05,950	Rs. 3,22,146
		GRAND TOTAL ...	Rs. 23.24.572

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
								Rs. A. P.		
1	The Prince of Wales' Hospital Dhrangadhra	9963	257	174	67	4	12	19659 3 10	156. 2	
2	The Prankunverba Zenana Hospital ,,	3159	112	85	17	1	9	11373 9 10½	115. 9	
3	The Maconochie Dispensary ,,	1629	...	...	...	...	...	1216 14 9	31.	
4	Halvad Dispensary	6660	...	...	...	...	...	1809 9 5	82. 1	
5	Seetapur Do	3041	...	...	...	...	...	1487 7 9	38. 1	
6	Charadwa Do	1597	...	...	...	...	...	965 11 8	29. 1	
7	Methan Do	1713	...	...	...	...	...	935 15 0	35. 4	
8	Tikar Do	2273	...	...	...	...	...	880 8 0	28. 3	
9	Umarda Wood Dispensary	1603	...	...	...	...	...	878 5 1½	26. 5	542.6 ÷ ~~9 = 60.2.~~
	Total...	31638	369	259	84	5	21	39207-5-5	60.2	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July 1916.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Dhrangdhra State during the year 1915–16.

NAME OF STATE.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
		1914–15.	1915–16.			1914–15.	1915–16.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
Dhrangadhra	79,142 as per Census of 1911.	2,748	2,682	.....	66	1,460	1086 ~~1,008~~	.....	374	34	33	18	13	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1915–16.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1914–15.	1915–16.		1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	High School.	Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Total.	
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Sir Ajitsinhji High School ... Dhrangadhra.	374	391	2259.29	2579.12	* 13317-0-0	† 7761-0-0	‡ 16740-0-0	37818-0-0	* This sum includes Rs. 1186 paid as scholarships to College and High School students from State Funds and Rs. 180 paid from other sources.
1	1	Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad.	167	187							† This sum includes a sum of Rs. 4222 spent on Buildings.
1	1	Seetapur English School... ...	28	32							
1	1	Tikar English School	25	26							‡ This sum includes Rs. 199 paid as scholarships at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.
1	1	Charadva English School ...	18	26							
43	45	Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	2000	2127							
4	4	Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	417	449							

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st July* 1916.

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE

Year ending the 31st March 1917.

Dhrangadhra.

PRINTED AT THE STATE ELECTRIC PRESS.

1917.

134805

No. 67 of 1917.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *8th August 1917.*

To,

His Highness Maharana shri,

SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.,

RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADRA,

DHRANGADHRA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In obedience to Your Highness' orders, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st March 1917.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

INTRODUCTION.

The dominant note in the Administration Report for the State of Dhrangadhra for the year 1916–17 is the evidence which it affords of the increased resisting power of the State. The finances reflected the season of 1915–16, which was an exceedingly unfavourable one. The rainfall amounted to only seven inches, as compared with an average of twenty inches. Nevertheless the revenues sufficed to meet all regular demands upon them, including the payment of tribute and the instalments for the discharge of debt. The receipts amounted to Rs. 15 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 14 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 1.08 lakh. The expenditure included the payment of Rs. 1.50, the regular instalment fixed for the discharge of the Government and Guaranteed Debts. That this was possible to a purely agricultural State, in such a bad year, is striking testimony to the improvement in economic condition of the people, which has been strengthened by a policy of careful conservation and development, and encourages the belief that such famines as were known in 1899–1900 will never recur in this part of Gujarat.

The rainfall of 1916 does not enter directly into this report. Yet it is apposite to note that it was abundant and well-distributed, and permitted the still further development of the policy of financial conservation, which has distinguished the administration of His Highness the Rajsaheb. The whole of outstanding balance of Rs. 3, 81, 000 of the Government loan was discharged; the balance of the Guaranteed Loan amounting to Rs. 1, 36, 000 was also liquidated; and all the private debts of the Darbar have been paid. For the first time for thirty-five years the State is now entirely free from debt. Since His Highness the Rajsaheb ascended the *gadi* the Government and the Guaranteed debts, which then amounted to Rs. 14, 00, 000, have been discharged, as well as private debts of an approximately equal amount. In addition to these large payments, the State was in a position to subscribe Rs. 4, 75, 000 to the Victory Loan of 1917, a total which was swollen by the subscription of the people of the State to Rs. 6, 63, 032, and to contribute Rs. 34, 200, to various War Funds and Rs. 28, 900 to other objects of public utility. Thus strengthened, the State can anticipate with reasoned confidence an even accelerated rate of progress in the future.

The foundations of the prosperity of the State lie in its agriculture, and in particular in its cotton production. The interest of the ryots in their holdings is continuously increased by the development of the *Butta* System of tenure, and a revenue survey has been commenced, which when complete will still further improve the whole system under which land is held. The irrigation possibilities are limited, but they are utilised so far as is practicable, and the area of culturable waste is being steadily contracted. It has been reduced from 21, 000 to 17,137 acres in the last five years. The land which remains untilled is generally of a poorer description than that which has been

long cultivated. Loans at a moderate rate of interest, with easy terms of repayment, are made to cultivators and traders who are in need of them, a sum amounting to Rs. 78, 213, being advanced during the year. Special measures are taken to preserve the high quality of the cotton grown in the State, which gives it a unique value in the market; none but the best staples are permitted, and deleterious mixtures are stringently prohibited. The present high prices for the best staples are bringing increased prosperity to the cultivators and the State.

This sustained economic development is not without its embarrassments. Labour is dear and increasingly scarce. This prejudicially affects recruiting for the Police, and handicaps the Public Works Department in the prosecution of its activities, some of which have had to be postponed through the impos--sibility of securing the requisite amount of labour. These conditions accentuate the importance of improving the means of communication in the State, and a project has been submitted to the Government for the extension of the Rail--way from Halvad to Malia, which if sanctioned will provide easy means of communication throughout the State.

Nor has the progress of the State been wholly material. Education is given free in the State schools, and is much appreciated: scholarships are awarded to pupils who wish to pursue their advanced studies. The number of scholars has grown from 2,913 to 3,372, in the past quinquennium, and the number attending the schools where English is taught has increased from 476 to 773, in the same period. The State medical institutions are utilised by larger numbers every year. There was an unfortunate visitation of Cholera, imported from outside; but vigorous preventive measures kept it within bounds and it was soon brought under control.

The industrial resources of the State are not large, but it is hoped to develop them to the utmost of their possibilities. The stone industry was handicapped owing to the strain on the railways; but it is expected that with the return of normal conditions, the increased facilities that have been provided will stimulate this trade. Investigation has shown the rich potentialities of the State Salt Works at Kuda, in the production of Magnesium Chloride, so largely used in dyeing and bleaching, and its allied salts; the sanction of Government is awaited for the establishment of a substantial industry in this manufacture.

In the New Year's Honours List His Highness the Rajsaheb received the high distinction of Knight Commander of the Star of India. This signal mark of the King Emperor's favour, and the many manifestations of approval which followed it, are an encouragement and an inspiration to pursue the path which has led to so many improvements in the administration of the State of Dhrangadhra.

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Report of the Administration of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1916-17.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situation.

The State of Dhrangadhra, as shown in previous Administration Reports, is situated to the north of the peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Runn of Cutch, between 23.13' and 22.33' N. Latitude and 71.48' and 71' E. Longitude, and is divided into 6 Mahals or Talukas, viz., Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadwa, Umerda, Seetapur and Methan; and into three peta talukas, viz., Tikar, Kuntalpur and Kankavati. The redistribution of the villages of the 3 large Mahals viz. Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Umerda, was effected this year for the convenience of the work of the State.

Physical Aspects.

2. The territory presents varying physical characteristics; in some parts, such as the Umerda and Dhrangadhra (Panchkoshi) Mahals, it is quite hilly, whilst in the remaining Mahals of Seetapur, Methan, Charadwa and Halvad, the country is almost flat.

The climate on the whole is healthy and salubrious though excessive heat is experienced in the villages bordering on the Runn of Cutch, particularly in summer.

Area.

3. The State embraces 150 villages covering an approximate area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn. The State also owns vantas in the villages of Kumarkhan, Aniali, Wasvelia and Savalana in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The Construction of buildings and other necessary equipment in connection with the new villages established in Your Highness' regime is now completed and these villages are flourishing.

Population.

4. The population of the State, according to the Census figures of 1911, was 79,112, but it has considerably increased since that enumeration.

Tribute.

5. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006 as *Jortalbi* to Junagadh State.

Revenue.

6. The annual gross revenue of the State during the year, inclusive of that derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, was Rs. 13,92,849-0-0 as against Rs. 21,37,344 of the previous year.

Ruling chief.

7. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur K. C. S. I. is the Ruling Chief. He is the head of all the Jhala Rajput families and exercises the powers of a ruler of a First Class State. His Highness continued to be in good health throughout the year.

On the 1st of January 1917, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on His Highness the distinction of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and His Highness was invested with the Order at Delhi on the 20th March 1917, at an Investiture held by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Raj Kutumb.

8. Her Highness the Kotdawala Maharani Saheb unfortunately remains in a delicate state of health. Her Highness the Ametwala Rani Saheb, whom His Highness married last year, maintains excellent health.

The two Kunveri Sahebs of His Highness are being brought up under his personal supervision; both are in good health.

Of His Highness' three sisters, Ba Shri Mayakunverba Saheb, who is married to the heir-apparent of Partabgarh State (Rajputana) left Dhrangadhra, where she had been on a visit with her husband, on 7th September 1916. The two other sisters are receiving their education and are keeping excellent health.

Relations with Bhayats and Mulgirasias.

9. His Highness' relations with Bhayats and Mulgirasias continue to be cordial.

Of the two Kumars studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Samarsinh was withdrawn as he did not betray any inclination to study, and Narsisinhji is reported to be making fair progress. On the other hand K. S. Bhupatsinhji evidences no inclination to settle the points that have arisen in connection with his giras village of Vantavadar.

During the year, the outstanding disputes with Bhayats and Mulgirasias of the villages of Vavdi, Vegadvav, Dighadia and Satapur were amicably settled. In effecting these settlements, His Highness pursued the generous policy he has laid down, remitting the outstandings in such proportion as was necessary to bring the annual interest charges within the capacity of the debtors, whilst at the same time recovering in reasonable measure the legitimate dues of the State.

Relations with Representatives of the Paramount Power.

10. The relations of His Highness with the representatives and the officers of of the Paramount Power in the province are most satisfactory.

His Highness is greatly indebted to Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S. for his experienced and friendly advice, and to Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S., for his kind interest in and solicitude for the State committed to his charge in the Jhalavad Prant.

Relations with the neighbouring States.

11. The State continues to maintain friendly relations with the neighbouring States.

Distinguished Visitors.

12. Among the distinguished European guests who visited Dhrangadhra during the year were Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor, Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S, Mr. Acott, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Phillips and Mr.

Pilkington. His Highness the Rajsaheb of Wankaner, Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji heir-apparent of Limbdi, the Thakor Shaeb of Maliya, and Sir P. D. Pattani, K. C. I. E., also visited Dhrangadhra during the year.

His Holiness the Jagatguru Shri Shankaracharya Maharaj of Shringeri Math in Mysore, with about 200 followers, sojourned in Dhrangadhra for Chatur Mas (four months of the monsoon) as the guest of His Highness.

His Highness' movements.

13. His Highness continued to tour in his State with unabated vigour and activity, and saw for himself the condition of his ryots. He resided for about a month in the Seetapur Mahal, when Dhrangadhra was affected with cholera. His Highness also visited Amet, in Mewar, for his marriage ceremony, also paying flying visits to Poona, Bombay, Rajkot, Morvi, Limbdi and Wankaner At Wankaner His Highness stayed for three days and took part in the marriage festivities of the daughter of the Rajsaheb.

His Highness, in the company of the Dewan, reached Delhi on the 19th March 1917, and was invested with the Order of K. C. S. I. by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford on the 20th March 1917. During his stay in Delhi, His Highness paid private visits to Their Excellencies and other high officers of the Government of India. From Delhi, His Highness visited Agra, Muttra and the other places of historical and religious interest. Thence, His Highness proceeded to Bombay, where he received a hearty welcome from his subjects, friends and admirers. During his stay in Bombay, His Highness was presented with the following address from the people of Bombay at an evening party held at Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Mansion:—

To

His Highness

Maharana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Bahadur,

K. C. S. I.

Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.

" Your Highness,

" We are met here to-day, as representatives of a large number of persons in Bombay who are anxious to offer to you their most sincere congratulations on your appointment by His Majesty the King Emperor to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. Many of us can claim the privilege of long friendship with Your Highness and so know something of your many private acts of benevolence; all of us are well aware of the public record of good service and of wise administration which has brought this high distinction to you: and the public at large shares in our admiration for those fine qualities which have been so fittingly recognised by your beloved Sovereign. Nor are we forgetful that this mark of distinction was, soon after the institution of the Order, bestowed in 1866 on your Highness' ancestor, Rajsaheb Ranmalsinhji, who was the first ruler in

Kathiawar to be thus honoured. We rejoice to see the best traditions of the past maintained and the ancient glories of your House thus strikingly revived.

"If it may be permitted to us to indicate those points in the character of Your Highness which have most forcibly impressed your friends, we should express our admiration for the profit you have derived from a thorough English education. At the same time, while extracting from the discipline all of its benefits and advantages, Your Highness has not wavered in your attachment to India and in particular to your religious faith. Few things, we may add, have given greater pleasure to those who have watched your career than to note how, with the tolerance of Akbar, you have given open-handed encouragement to Jains and Moslems and followers of other creeds, both within and without your State. Endowed as Your Highness is with this natural generosity and this catholic sympathy for all good works, it is no cause for surprise that during the few years you have ruled Dhrangadhra, you should have steadily improved the social and moral welfare of your subjects. Helped in this task by a Dewan of conspicuous ability, whose selection is a marked proof of Your Highness' originality and independence, you have es--tablished the financial stability of your State, wiped out old debts, increased the revenue, and wisely controlled expenditure. You have developed agri--culture and encouraged industries, and thus while yet at the outset of your career, Your Highness is able to see happiness and contentment firmly established among your people. In such circumstances, the future is full of hope and we offer our prayers that your great work may go on as it has begun, increasing every year to the great advantage of Dhrangadhra and its neighbours.

"During the past two and a half years we have from time to time heard of the patriotism and courage with which Dhrangadhra has borne its part in the war. Your generosity in contributing to every fund, your personal example, and your offerings of men and material, are familiar to all of us. They were what we expected from a ruler of your proved character; but they are none the less to be regarded as typical of that fine spirit of loyalty to the Empire and devotion to the cause of civilisation which has characterised all India in this time of world-wide strife. To your State the example of Your Highness has been a continued inspiration, and never more so than now, when His Majesty has been pleased to set the seal of his approval on the work you have accomplished."

His Highness in reply said:-

"Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Gentlemen,

"It gives me great pleasure to be here to-day and to receive from you such warm congratulations on the honour which it has pleased His Majesty the King Emperor to bestow upon me. The fortunes of Dhrangadhra are closely connected with those of Bombay. We look to Bombay for a market for our principal products, and to supply us our commercial needs; you look to us for

an important part of the raw material for your staple industry. An even brighter future is opened out for that industry by the removal of the grievances of the differential duties on imported piece-goods and by the establishment of secu--rity in the great potential market of Mesopotamia. If however, India is to take full advantage of it, there must be a continuous improvement in the staple of our cotton, and I am happy to think that in this direction my State has been able to strengthen one of the greatest industries of this country.

" There are two points in your address on which I would touch for a moment. You refer to the fact that I was educated in England. Now the fortunes of this country are inextricably linked with those of the British Empire. If we calmly survey the international situation to–day, and what it will be, so far as we can judge, at the close of the war, we must be deeply impressed by the conviction that the highest development of our couutry is bound up with the British Empire. The possibility of war will not be banished by this war. We see India with a great frontier which must be effectively defended if we are to grow in security. We see the immense importance of sea power more clearly manifested than ever; the sea power of the British Empire is the sure shield behind which we have enjoyed tranquillity during this fearful struggle. No part of the Empire will be able to stand alone, especially in the economic com--petition that will follow the conclusion of peace. Our whole future is dependent on our unity. For this, amongst other reasons, I esteem myself fortunate in that I was able closely to study the British people and the foundations of the Empire at the very centre of the Empire. Moreover we are definitely, and as I think wisely, committed to western principles in our social, economic and political development. That does not for a moment imply the uprooting of our love for India, our attachment to our religion and our adherence to all that is best in our ancient civilisation, but rather the grafting on this strong stock of those fresh shoots which will bear richer and more abundant fruit. I am glad, therefore, that I was able to study the principles of western civil--lisation in their own home.

" All this inevitably brings us to the present war. There is no need to–day to recur to the cause of the war; the brutal aggression of Germany which aimed at the subordination of the whole world to her political and economic supremacy, has been revealed in its naked hideousness. We have now reached a stage when the military defeat of Germany is more certain than ever; equally we have reached a stage when that victory can be speedily consummated only by renewed and yet more concentrated effort. What are the directions in which our efforts should find expression? Surely first in securing that neither our brave armies, nor the labour services on which their fighting efficiency depends, ever lack men. Next, to organise our resources with such energy that the army nearest to India is rendered independent of the United Kingdom and foreign countries for its supplies. And thirdly, to secure, by liberal subscriptions to the War Loan, that the Empire never lacks for funds. We have the authority of the Premier for the statement that it is the last hundred millions that will count. The Indian subscriptions

may not seem large in comparison with a war expenditure that amounts to over five million sovereigns a day. But India can contribute not in the form of responsibility for a part of the Imperial debt, but in a direct subscription, the last hundred millions that will complete victory. Every rupee subscribed to the Loan is a nail in the coffin of German ambitions; the magnitude of the Indian War Loan will sound the knell of Prussian domination in Berlin.

"I especially appreciate the association of my Dewan, Mansinhji Jhala, with your appreciation of the progress that has been made in Dhrangadhra. Mr. Mansinhji is a true Jhala Rajput, his whole heart is in the welfare of the people of Dhrangadhra and Kathiawar. It is to me a source of great satisfaction to have at my right hand an able and proved administrator, who enters so completely into all my plans for the development of the State and who devotes himself with such complete self-sacrifice to their execution. We are often in this hustling age inclined to lament the slowness of our growth. But looking back on the history of Dhrangadhra for the last five years I feel that we are growing much faster than we think. I feel that there is no service to India greater than to break down the barriers of poverty and ignorance and to help the people to attain a higher standard of living and enlightenment. To that task I have been proud to devote myself. I welcome your assurance that these labours have not been without result; with this experience to guide me, I look to the future with the assured confidence that India will yearly become a stronger, a wealthier and a brighter part of an even greater British Empire.

"In conclusion, I beg to tender my most cordial thanks to you for honouring me this evening. I deeply appreciate it and it will be an incentive to me to continue the work which has received encouragement at your hands to-day ".

His Highness' birthday celebrations.

14. The 2nd June, 1916, being His Highness' birthday, was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. A Durbar was held at Dhrangadhra attended by the State Officers, Bhayats and citizens when the release of prisoners, remissions and concessions to the cultivators, charitable donations to the poor, and promotions and presents to the State officials were announced.

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's Birth-day celebrations.

15. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated as a public holiday on the 3rd June with equal rejoicings. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, sweatmeats were distributed to the schoolchildren and alms to the poor.

Coronation day.

16. Coronation Day was observed as usual as a general holiday, beginning with a salute of 31 guns and a military parade.

Address to His Highness.

17. The public rejoicings that followed the bestowal of the title of K. C. S. I. on His Highness the Maharana Rajsaheb on the 1st of January 1917, knew no bounds of enthusiasm and fervour. For several days there were various demonstrations to give expression to the joy and the zest of the

people. These culminated in the presentation of addresses by the Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur and Tikar Mahajans, agriculturists, Bhayats and Officers. The Durbars held at Dhrangadhra and Halvad to receive these addresses were attended by all communities without distinction of caste or creed. They paid high tribute to His Highness and the Dewan for improving the administration by correcting abuses, overhauling the finances, putting the administration of the revenue and the judicial departments on an efficient basis, founding the Zenana Hospital and increasing the district Dispensaries, extending the State Railway to Halvad and preparing for its further extension, opening irrigation works and expanding ginning and pressing factories-all for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the State.

The address from the Bhayats referred in appreciative terms to the establishment of cordial relations, the generous settlement of outstanding disputes, and the adoption of measures for their social elevation; and the establishment of the Rajput Hostel in Dhrangadhra and the erection of the Wood Hostel in connection with the Talukdari School at Wadhwan Camp.

The address from the Officers of the State stated, among other things, that the brief and eventful period of Your Highness' regime is a record of manifold activities, with the establishment of numerous settlements and of various schemes for the common weal and public utility, all conducing to the happiness of the people and the advancement of the State. "It is with gratitude for such princely gifts and grace that we share the pleasure and pride of such an auspicious event as the present one. These feelings awaken us to our sense of obligation to the Dewan Saheb for what he has done and is still doing for us, and so we crave Your Highness' permission to express our regard for him by a separate address." This prayer was graciously granted by His Highness and numerous complimentary addresses were presented to the Dewan Saheb also.

In replying to all these addresses collectively, His Highness referred to the war which has been forced on Great Britain and her Allies. He said that though the war might be prolonged, the issue was never in doubt, as right is on our side. He therefore made an earnest appeal to his subjects to devote service and self-sacrifice for the success of the British Arms. Referring to other matters, he said he believed that in the happiness of his ryots lay his happiness and he rejoiced at the prosperity of his Bhayats. It also gave him pleasure to know that they all appreciated the splendid services of his Dewan, who had indeed earned their gratitude.

The purport of the Dewan's reply to the various addresses was that no Dewan could hope to succeed unless he had a master devoted to the interests of the people placed by Providence under his care. The secret of his success lay in the high ideals set before him by His Highness whose maxim was that a ruler was made to develop the welfare of his subjects.

Second anniver-sary of the war.

18. On the second anniversary of the war, prayers were offered by the populace all over the State, and His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Maharaj of Shringeri Math led the prayers in Dhrangadhra for the speedy victory of our beloved King Emperor's forces. His Highness attended this ceremony accompanied by all his principal officers.

War contribu-tions, war loan and donations.

19. During the year His Highness' contributions to the various war funds amounted as under:-

Rs. 2, 200 Articles sent to the War Sale.

Rs. 20, 000 Articles purchased from the War Sale.

Rs. 12, 000 Contributions towards the war funds:-

Rs. 1000 Ahmedabad War Relief Fund.

Rs. 1000 Jhalavad Ladies' War Fund.

Rs, 10,000 Indian War Relief Fund to Lady Chelmsford.

DONATIONS.

Rs. 5,000 Sunderba Saheb Anath-Ashrama.

Rs. 5,000 Rajput Hostel, Dhrangadhra.

Rs. 1000 Rajkumar College, Waddington Gymnasium.

Rs. 300 Prizes, Rajkumar College.

Rs. 1000 Jamnabai Sakkai Memorial Fund.

Rs. 1000 Mrs. Strip Memorial Fund.

Rs. 10,000 Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay.

Bs. 5,000 Famine Relief Fund, Dhrangadhra.

Rs. 500 Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund.

Rs. 100 Hunter Male Training College, Rajkot Excur-sion Fund.

Rs. 28,900

Total Contributions to the War Loan.

1. Contribution from the State Rs. 4,75,000.
2. Contributions from State officials and servants 76,200
3. Contribution from Cotton Merchants 60,832
4. Contributions from other subjects of Dhrangadhra. 40,360

5.	Contribution from Halvad and Tikar subjects	15,640
	Rs. ...	6,68,032

Details:-

1.	War Bonds purchased in Bombay Rs.	5,34,000
2.	War Loan purchased in Bombay	200
3.	War Bonds purchased through Dhrangadhra Post Office ...	300
4.	Postal certificates purchased through Dhrangadhra Post Office ...	23,120
5.	Postal Certificates purchased through Halvad Post Office ...	15,640
6.	Postal Certificates still to be puachased trom Dhrangadhra Post Office ...	94,772
	Rs.	6,68,032

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

General.

His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji is the supreme ruling authority exercising the full powers of a First Class State.

The general administration is conducted under His Highness' directions by the Dewan, who is assisted by the Judicial Assistant and the Private Secretary.

Rana Shri Mansinhji S. Jhala has continued to be Dewan since 1912.

Changes in the personnel.

2. The services of the Revenue Commissioner Bhabhutsinhji and of His Highness' A. D. C. Dungersinhji were dispensed with and K. S. Natvarsinhji, the present Police Commissioner, was appointed to hold the charges of both the Police and Revenue Departments.

Creation of new posts.

3. The long-contemplated project of a detailed original revenue survey of the State took shape in the appointment of a Survey Superintendent and Abadi Adhikari.

The important development in the judicial system adopted last year, by the creation of separate courts for civil and criminal work in the town of

Dhrangadhra, has proved satisfactory and the change was sanctioned as a permanent measure.

Revenue Ad-ministration.

4. The Revenue Department continues in charge of the Revenue Commissioner with two assistants and several Vahivatdars. The work of the Department was done satisfactorily. The task of preparing Butta Sanands will have perforce to remain in abeyance till the detailed revenue survey is completed, when it will be very easy for the Revenue Department to issue Sanands to permanent tenants.

Land Revenue.

5. The collection of the Land Revenue is conducted on the time-honoured system of *Bhag-batai*, except for the villages of Khakharala, Bhavanighad and Isadra Pati, which pay a nominal "*Udhad*" *in cash in* lieu of "Raj Bhag", "Vaje Vero" and other such dues.

The grant five years ago of a permanent tenancy or the introduction of the *Butta* system, with regard to the holdings of cultivators, has convinced the ryots that they have a personal and permanent interest in the improvement of their holdings and has thus encouraged them to raise the standard of cultivation, to the mutual benefit of themselves as well as of the State. The system also gives cultivators facilities for the alienation of their lands; its attractiveness has been more than proved by the large influx of new cultivators who have come to reside within the limits of the State and have thus increased the area of land under cultivation. Eleven holdings as against fourteen in the previous year, were transferred to other cultivators by their holders.

During the year it was considered expedient for the better development and larger cultivation of waste land in the small villages of Umarda, Halvad and Charadwa Mahals, to fix a lump sum in lieu of all State dues, and "Udhad" was fixed for the villages of Bhavanighad, Dholia, Khakhrala, Manpur, Khampalia, Vadadhra, Gadhada, Chitrodi, Butavada, Mangalpur, Vegadvav and Sukhpur in those Mahals. It is hoped that by the introduction of this change more waste land will come under the plough and that the prosperity of the villages will materially improve.

Revenue Survey.

6. With the appointment of an Abadi Adhikari and a staff of 19 surveyors under him, the survey of 17 villages of the Umerda and Dhrangadhra Mahals was completed. It is hoped that the whole work will be completed in from three to four years.

Agriculture.

7. The following table shows the extent of (a) cultivated (b) irrigated and (c) uncultivated land during the last five years:-

Nature of land.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Remarks.
(a) Cultivated	6,495	6,585	6,536	6,897	6,934	Santis.
(b) Irrigated...	2,384	2,188	2,375	4,453	2,107	Acres.
(c) Uncultivated	21,000	19,963	19,769	18,019	17,137	,,

The statement below gives comparative details of the cultivated area with the crops grown, in acres:-

No.	Mahals.	Samvat 1972.						Samvat 1971.					
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug, Adad, &c.	Til Seeds.	Wheat	Cotton.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug, Adad &c.	Til Seeds.	Wheat	Cotton
1.	Halvad ...	22004¼	23287	5151½	527	...	43941	4409	358	14	1876	1019½	7982
2.	Seetapur ...	10927	14729¾	1110	124½	...	34180¾	20809	11635	2911	3951	670½	10032
3.	Methan ...	8539	9969	548	190	...	21815	6619	...	574	2576	429½	8541
4.	Charadva...	5573½	8015¾	2330¾	615¾	...	13100	4057	2084	396	1791	792½	5298
5.	Umarda ...	1876	5758	2173	784	...	5684	1648	5752	2359	1239	609	4658
6.	Punchkoshi.	11588	20722	1769½	1278	...	23988½	3964	...	169	9505	1052	9720
	Total...	60507¾	82481½	13082¾	3519¼	...	142709¼	41506	19829	6423	20938	4573¼	46231

Cotton Culti-vation.

8. The area under cotton cultivation amounted to 142,709 acres as against 46,231 acres during the preceding year. The increase in cotton culti-vation was due to rains being more favourable this year than the previous one. The present prosperity of the State and its cultivators is very largely due to the extensive growth of cotton as there is always such a good market for the Dhrangadhra staple that it is much more profitable to the cultivators than other crops. The State also systematically encourages the cultivation of cotton, as it enriches the cultivators, and takes special measures to preserve the character of the Dhrangadhra staple, which has a reputation for high quality both for spin-ning and weaving. The admixture of cotton is strictly prohibited, and *Vagadia*, *Kanvi* and Cambodia are the only varieties that are allowed to be sown. Of these *Vagadia* is most favoured by the cultivators and forms the bulk of the outturn.

Live stock.

9. The number of agricultural live-stock was 16,622 as against 16,939 in the previous year. The Agriculturists as usual were advanced Tagavi to buy new bullocks to replace lost cattle.

Tagavi.

10. The Loans advanced to tenants and others amounted to Rs. 78,213-13-10½ as against Rs. 62,410 during the preceding year. The increase in advances was largely due to the partial failure of the monsoon.

These tagavi loans are advanced from the State treasury. The rate of interest charged is fixed at 6 percent, and the cultivators are granted easy terms of repayment. The loans are only advanced for the purchase of agri-cultural stock or implements and in no case are made for the celebration of marriages or funeral obsequies. The usefulness of the loans is further augment-ed by authorising the Vahivatdars in charge of the Mahals to make advances in cases of necessity without referring to the superior authorities.

Uncultivated Land.

10. The generous policy adopted towards the tillers of the soil during the present regime enabled the cultivators to hold still more land, and during

the year merely 900 acres of waste and uncultivated land were brought under the plough. Further steps are being taken to reduce the area of uncultivated land, which is for the most part of an inferior class.

Forest Depart-ment.

11. The forest branch of the Revenue Department inaugurated three years ago was placed in the sole charge of the Junior Revenue Assistant, who is Superintendent of State Bids and Forests. This Officer is also authorised to preserve and increase the growth of trees in the State Bids as far as practic-able. With the grant of the *Butta* System the cultivators have been given the right of selling dead wood from their holdings and hence they are planting many more trees on their own land.

Vantas.

12. Mr. Jivanlal M. Shukla, B. A. LL. B., continues to be special Vakil to safeguard the interests of the State in the Vantas situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Estate of Minors.

13. At the close of the year there were two estates under the Court of Wards.

Revenue Survey.

14. It is very gratifying for me to note that the State has been able to undertake the work of a detailed Revenue Survey which I have repeatedly suggested. The survey work is well in hand and the present staff is constituted by surveyors from the Revenue and Rajprakarani departments, when those departments can spare the staff. The revenue survey will necessarily take some time, but when completed it will be very helpful, as stated elsewhere, not only in preparing *Butta Sanands* but also in bringing the uncultivated lands under the plough.

Kuda Salt Works.

15. The Salt Works belonging to the State are situated at Kuda and produce Ghassia Salt sufficient for the internal requirements of Dhrangadhra, the neighbouring States and Talukas in Kathiawar. The revenue from this source realised Rs. 4,000 exclusive of Rs. 7,000 received from the Para-mount Power annually as compensation for the prohibition of the manufacture of *Vadagara* Salt.

The State is now in correspondence with the Government in reference to the inadequacy of the compensation, and also the vast potentialities of its Salt Works, where many valuable bye-products of salt, such as Magnesium Chloride, Glauber salt, and other articles could be quite profitably manufactured. The Government of Bombay kindly deputed Captain Mackenzie Wallis, R. A. M. C. to submit a special report on the potentialities of the Dhrangadhra Salt Works.

Magnesium Chloride.

16. The State magnesium chloride contractor, Mr. Naginlal Maganlal, a well known magnate of Ahmedabad, Broach and Viramgam, produced mag-nesium chloride in limited quantities for sizing purposes in spinning and weaving mills. The development of this industry, with the sanction of Government, will mean a new era not only in the development of the commerci-al resources of the Dhrangadhra State, but also that of the whole of India.

17. The State maintains the following gardens and places of public resort and recreation. Horticulture.

(1) Ma Saheb's Garden.

(2) Jaswant Baug.

(3) Moti Baug.

(4) Bagicha at Charadwa.

(5) Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Club at Dhrangadhra.

The total expenses, exclusive of the last named institution, amounted to Rs. 14,485 as against 13,048 in the previous year.

18. The experimental farm near Dhrangadhra was solely used this year to grow green fodder such as Chastia and Lucerne. No demonstrations of any kind were held. The experiments with Cambodia cotton and ground nuts were quite satisfactory. Experimental Farm.

19. The boring plant remained unused during the year.

20. The State Paddock was temporarily closed, but the breeding of horses was carried on at the general stables. State Paddock.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Appendix II gives the list of the laws and regulations in force in the State. Legislation.

During the year the special office for legislative work ceased with the appointment of Mr. H. J. Bhatt B. A. LL. B. as the Dhrangadhra City Magistrate, and hence the work of drafting bills was distributed amongst the several officers of the Judicial Department, working under the Judicial Assistant, who has submitted the following drafts for the approval and sanction of His Highness.

I. Tramway Act.

II. Dhrangadhra State Fozdari Dharo (Dhrangadhra State Criminal Procedure Code.).

III. Regulation as to the sale and use by boys under a certain age of smoking material.

IV. Legal Practitioners' Act.

Of the above, Nos. 1 and 3 were sanctioned and published by Huzur

Orders Nos. 76 and 223 dated 21st October 1916, and 29th November 1916, respectively, and Nos. 2 and 4 are still under consideration. Of the bills submitted last year, it was ordered with respect to the Widows Protection and Treasure Trove Bills, to continue for the present the old rules in force.

Military.

2. The State Military Forces consist of Lancers, Artillery, Band and Police, the Infantry having been merged into the Police Force immediately after His Highness' accession to the Gadi.

Lancers.

3. The State Lancers consist of 50 officers and troopers under the command of Rana Shri Balsinhji. Ordinarily they serve as escorts and Huzur Guards and help the Police in patrolling duties. They are also utilised in guarding the State frontiers against the inroads of outlaws and dacoits. The Lancers are armed with muzzle-loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances.

The State having placed the year before last at the disposal of the British Government 36 waler horses for service in the war, the horses now provided for the lancers are country-bred arabs and walers.

Artillery.

4. The sanctioned strength of the Artillery force including officers is 30; but for want of suitable recruits the strength of the force was 16 at the end of the year. The State owns a horse battery of 4 guns of modern pattern and the men are armed with muzzle-loading carbines and swords. The unit is utilised in furnishing a guard at the Palace and at the artillery headquarters, over and above the ordinary duties of firing salutes and time-guns. Recruitment in this unit is confined to the sturdy race of Sindhis residing in the village of Tikkar in the State.

State Band.

5. The sanctioned strength of the State band is 28 men including the bandmaster. The bandsmen are recruited chiefly from Goanese and local Mahomedans. The band is attached to the State Police and continues its usefulness under Mr. Pinto, the Bandmaster. His Highness has been pleased to order the band to play at various places of public resort in and outside the capital thus affording entertainment to the public.

Police.

6. His Highness has, by his personal supervision, placed the police department on a very sound basis. The force under the control of K. S. Natvarsinhji, Police Commissioner, has maintained a high standard of efficiency and consists of:—

1. Superintendent.
2. One Assistant Superintendent (vacant).
3. One District Inspector of Police.
4. One Headquarters Inspector.
5. Six Chief Constables.

6. Three hundred and three constables and head constables.

7. 40 Mounted Sowars.

8. 12 Camel Sowars.

9. 77 Police Patels.

10. 300 Pagis and Pasaitas.

The Post of the District Inspector was created during the year for the purposes of better supervising the work of the Police subordinates in the Districts.

This force is divided into different detachments according to the exigencies of the service and local requirements. Recruitment in the regular Police is confined as far as practicable to the subjects of the State and efforts are being made to secure a literate personnel. In spite of the liberal emoluments offered by the State, many policemen are leaving the service either by resignation or desertion. This is largely due to the higher wages of labour and the scarcity of recruits; the large number of vacancies in the sanctioned strength entailed extra duties on the existing cadre. The task of recruiting the village Police with a better class of men presents unusual difficulty on account of the high wages for labour prevailing, although the State has raised the pay by one rupee. The mounted sowars (horse and camel) are composed entirely of sepoys from Halvad known as "Miran" and at the close of the year there were three vacancies therein.

The arms possessed by the Foot and Mounted Police are the same as last year. They are kept in good condition. This year improvements were made in the shooting standard of the regular Police by frequent ball practice at the rifle range recently introduced by the Commissioner.

Efforts are being made, under the supervision of the Headquarters Inspector to give to the Police an elementary legal training and instruction in Police duties.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 67,956 as against Rs. 65,628 in the preceding year.

Beyond the ordinary duties of detection of crime and collection and comunication of information and intelligence, the Police force is utilized in furnishing guards at the Palace, Jail, Lock-ups and Treasuries.

Police Work.

7. Appendix V gives the number of offences reported, persons arrested, accused sent up for trial, number of convictions obtained and discharges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convictions to those sent up for trial was 75.9 against 65.6 in the preceding year.

Property Stolen.

8. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 2,698 as against Rs. 2,697 last year; and the property

recovery was Rs. 675 as against Rs. 994 giving a percentage of 25 as against 36 in the preceding year.

Crimes.

9. Particulars of crimes committed, detected and punished are given in Appendix VII. Of the total number of reported crimes 107 were cognizable as against 109 last year. Out of the number of cognizable offences 2 related to murder, 1 to kidnapping, 3 to attempted suicide, 79 were due to thefts of various kinds, 4 to criminal breaches of trust, 1 to grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons, and the rest were miscellaneous offences of a minor nature.

Judiciary Courts.

10. The Huzur Court presided over by His Highness is the final and the highest tribunal of civil and criminal justice in the State. Mr. Manishankar G. Bhatt, B. A., L L. B., is in charge of this Court as Judicial Assistant.

The other courts regularly constituted by Huzur Hukams are:–

1. The Session and the District Court.
2. The Dhrangadhra City Magistrate's Court.
3. Dhrangadhra City Munsiff's Court.
4. Halvad Nyayadhish Court.
5. Seetapur „ „
6. Charadva Thandar's Court.
7. Methan „ „

11. The first of these is located in Dhrangadhra and is presided over by Mr. Popatlal S. Patel B. A., LL. B. He exercises the full powers (origi-nal and appellate) of a District and a Sessions Judge and a District Magistrate as prescribed in the British Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

Subordinate Courts.

12. The Subordinate Nyayadhishes exercise the powers of First Class Munsiffs and Magistrates, and the Thandars those of Second Class Magistrates and Munsiffs.

The personnel of these Courts consists of Messrs. Hargovind J. Bhatt, B. A., LL. B., Manilal D. Mehta, B. A., LL. B., Balubhai G. Patwari, District Pleader, Oghadlal P., Agency Pleader, and Kalyanji Jivram and Kalidas Harjivan both trained in the local judicial service. Mr. Oghadlal Pranjivan was in charge of the Seetapur Court during the year, and was invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate and authorised to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 500.

13. The Departmental powers of the above mentioned Nyayadhishes and Thandars are defined by Huzur Hukam No. 121 dated 9th July 1912. They are all directly subordinate to the Sar Nyayadhish and through and with him are under the control of the Huzur Court, to which statements of their work are regularly submitted and checked.

Public Pro-secutor.

14. Mr. Harshadrai V. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B., continues to be in charge of public prosecutions. It will appear from Appendix VIII that the Criminal Courts of the State tried 395 persons in connection with 405 offences, of whom 159 were convicted, 35 acquitted, 165 discharged and 13 referred to higher courts. Of the convicts 53 were only fined. Sentences on 16 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

15. Appendices X, XI, and XII deal with the work of the Civil Courts showing the nature, value and disposal of original suits, results in appeals and number of applications for execution of decrees with their results. The total number of suits, applications and appeals filed during the year together with the balance of the previous year comes to 1,466. Of these 767 suits, 280 applications and 40 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 379 on the file for next year.

Registration.

16. It will be seen from Appendix XV that 464 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,15,345–13–0 were registered realising a sum of Rs. 5,119–11–4 as against Rs. 5,644–10–0 in the preceding year.

Extradition.

17. Eleven persons were extradited through the Agency for trial; all were tried. 7 were convicted, 2 acquitted and 2 are awaiting trial. Five persons were extradited direct from Morvi, all of whom were convicted.

Rajya Prakarni Bhayati and Settlement Court.

18. Mr. Popatlal Shivlal Patel, B. A., LL. B., is in charge of this Court. There were at the beginning of the year 2 cases on the file, 3 were newly instituted, 3 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year. The Judge of the Bhayati Court also inspects boundary pillars and attends to the numbering and readjusting of the same, with the help of surveyors.

Jails and Lock-ups.

19. There is one Central Jail at Dhrangadhra and 4 lock-ups, 1 each at Halvad, Seetapur, Charadwa and Methan, the last being recently opened owing to the establishment of a Thana Court there. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Dhrangadhra Jail. The general health of prisoners in the Jail was satisfactory. There was no death nor any serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the Jail and in the Lock-ups was 122 as against 87 in the preceding year. The weaving class opened two years ago for carpets and cotton tape to teach prisoners was continued, and turned out carpets and cotton tape of the value of Rs. 769. The Lock-ups are intended for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 15 days.

CHAPTER IV.

Production, Distribution and Finance.

Rainfall.

In appendix XVII is tabulated a statement showing the rainfall during the year and the following comparative statement shows the rainfall during

the last five years.

Years.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17
Inches.	23.64	24.90	29.75	7.15	19.91

This year we were fortunate in having both seasonable and sufficient rains. The late rains helped the cotton crops most splendidly and it is anticipated that the bumper crops and high prices of cotton prevailing this year will more than compensate for the hardship caused by the previous year of scarcity.

Prices and Wages.

2. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of the staple foods during the year. The following were the wages of skilled and unskilled labour:—

(1) Skilled labour:—

Masons and Carpenters–Re. 1 to Re. 1¼ per day.

Sawyers and bricklayers Re. 1 to 1–2–0 per day.

(2) Unskilled labour:—

Males As. 10 to Re. 1 per day. Females As. 6 to As. 10 per day.

I have again to report that skilled and unskilled labour is very much in demand and hence great difficulties are experienced in supplying the want of the State. The Public Works Department could not undertake certain works of utility for want of labour.

Loans.

3. The State Treasury continued to advance loans to merchants and others to help commerce and industry, at a fair rate of interest as a general rule, and without interest in certain exceptional cases.

Trade.

4. The import trade consisting mostly of metals, cloth, yarn, hardware and sugar etc. amounted to Rs. 20,10,635, as against Rs. 18,38,737 of the previous year and the export trade consisting chiefly of cotton, wool, stone, ghee, cotton–seeds, etc. amounted to Rs. 7,03,781 as against Rs. 52,43,445 in the previous year. The increase in the import trade is due to high prices prevailing owing to the war and the decrease in the export trade is due to the smaller export of cotton owing to the famine year 1915–16.

Manufactures and Industries.

5. Among the most important manufactures in the State are stone filters, stone utensils, and grinding stone for building purposes and lime concrete. The manufacture on a large scale of magnesium chloride forms the subject of a correspondence between the Government and the Durbar.

Dhrangadhra fine–snuff, owing to its high quality, finds a ready market outside the State limits and is in consequence exported in large quantities.

The royalty on stone is recovered on the reduced scale reported last year. Added to this concession a quarry siding has been opened since September 1915. This arrangement enables stone merchants to book their waggons from the quarry siding direct to their destinations. It is hoped that the provision of this siding, with the economies in transport charges which it permits, will materially stimulate the trade in stone.

During the year carpet manufacturing was started in Dhrangadhra for the manufacture of woollen carpets; State-aided embroidery works were also commenced.

Irrigation Works.

6. The Tikar and Umarda Irrigation works were reported on in previous years. This year the canal system at Tikar was further extended to bring more land under cultivation, the total area thus irrigated being nearly 500 acres. Lift irrigation received a further impetus by the installation of a new pumping plant, comprising a 6" portable steam pump and a 20 B. H P. portable steam engine in the big reservoir at Umarda.

Factories.

7. The State owns 2 Cotton Presses and 3 Ginning Factories in Dhrangadhra, 1 Ginning Factory at Halvad and 1 at Seetapur. The State added 2 Ginning Factories, 1 each at Tikar and Umarda, and worked them in the summer which is the cotton season, with the same engines which are used for the purposes of lift irrigation in winter.

Electric Instal-lation.

8. The State owns its electric power installation where current is produced by two suction gas engines. In addition to the power supplied to the places mentioned in last year's report, current was supplied for Municipal lights in the city and suburbs. The spare power was profitably used for working the State Printing Press, two pumping stations and also for working a grinding mill, and a punching and milling machine used in the small workshops attached to the motor house. The total cost of the establishment, including the working expenses at the electric power house, amounted to Rs. 8,715.

Telephones.

9. The telephone system consisting of 28 telephones in Dhrangadhra proper and its Mahal towns is working satisfactorily. Other Mahal towns such as Charadwa, Tikar, Methan and Umarda have yet to be connected with the system. Mr. Fidaali E. Goawala, Engineer in charge of the Electric Power House, is also responsible for the telephones

Finance.

10. The financial year is observed according to the Hindu Samvat Year which begins on 1st Kartik and ends on Divali Day, and therefore during the year the revenues received at the Treasury were for the famine year. The total receipts in the Treasury including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 15,09,045 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,00,739 leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,08,306 for Samvat Year 1973. Even in this famine year, the State was able to pay its tribute and the instalments of Rs. 1,50,000 towards the repayment of Government and Guaranteed Loans. The Halvad Railway

extension final accounts are still being awaited from the Manager, Bhavnagar Railway.

Before going to press, it will not be out of place to mention that in the current year the State's financial position has improved so markedly that it was able to discharge the whole remaining amount of the Government Loan, amounting to Rs. 3,81,000, and the total remaining amount of Rs. 1,36,000 of the guaranteed loan. The State is now absolutely free from any kind of indebtedness, either of Government or of any private or guaranteed creditor, for the first time after a lapse of nearly 35 years. Over and above paying off these debts, the State was able to purchase War Loan amounting to Rs. 4,75,000 from its Treasury, and keep a sufficient amount for its current expenses next season. I cannot refrain from congratulating His Highness on improving the financial condition of the State in the brief period of his rule, thus acting according to the advice given by his friend Mr. Maconochie at the time of his installation. The total liabilities of the Government and guaranteed debts at the time of His Highness' accession to the *gadi* amounted to nearly Rs. 14,00,000, and the private debts of the State were nearly equally large. All these have been fully paid up.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Medical Institutions.

The following institutions gave medical relief:–

(1) "The Prince of Wales" Hospital at Dhrangadhra(for both in–patients ahd out–patients).

(2) The Prankunverba Zenana Hospital at Dhrangadhra (also for both in–patients and out–patients).

(3) The Maconochie Dispensary at Dhrangadhra, the Sub Assi–stant Surgeon of which is also in medical charge of the Central Jail at Dhrangadhra and of the State Police and other forces.

(4) The Palace Dispensary at Dhrangadhra, which is maintained at the Palace solely for convenience of His Highness the Maharana Rajsaheb and members of the ruling family.

(5) The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad.

(6) The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Seetapur.

(7) The Charadva Dispensary.

(8) The Tikar Dispensary.

(9) The Methan Dispensary.

(10) The Wood Dispensary at Umarda.

Medical relief is given gratis at State expense at all these institutions.

Personnel.

2. The department continued under the able and efficient direction of the veteran State Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Baria, L. M. & S. The Halvad Dispensary is in charge of the Sub Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Jivanlal P. Parikh, L. M. & S. who is reported to be making himself very popular by his profes-sional work.

Miss Ruth Dewaji, the Lady Doctor in charge of the Prankunverba Zenana Hospital, having resigned, the Durbar appointed Dr. Miss Gulbai Patel, M. B. B. S. (Bombay) as Lady Doctor; she is expected to take charge very soon.

Sub Assistant Surgeon Kantishankar's services were dispensed with during the year.

Hospital Buildings.

3. As regards buildings, the Prince of Wales Hospital is an old building and His Highness contemplates making improvements in and additions as soon as materials can be had at reasonable rates. Kitchen and other out-houses were added to the Zenana Hospital.

Treatment.

4. During the year, 465 in-patients and 36,133 out-patients, giving a total of 36,598 persons, were treated at these medical institutions. The figures for the previous year were 369 in-patients and 31,638 out-patients, making a total of 32,007. The daily average attendance was 29.8 for in-patients and 562.5 for out-patients, as against 30.9 and 511.7 respectively during the preceding year. The increase in the number of patients is largely due to outsiders taking advantage of the facilities afforded in the State medical institutions.

5. The total cost under this head was Rs. 36,607-6-1½ as against Rs. 39,207-5-5 in the preceding year.

Public Health.

6. Except for an epidemic of cholera in the rainy season, the public health was generally good. Cholera had been unknown in the State for a number of years since the famine of 1899-1900—but owing to some persons having brought infection from other affected areas it appeared in Dhrangadhra and there were 55 cases and 18 deaths. Cholera also appeared subsequently at Halvad in a milder form, with 53 cases and 6 deaths, and at Bavli, with 2 cases and 1 death. Prompt measures were adopted to disinfect wells and also infected habitations. The chief diseases in order of frequency were malaria, diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the eye and ear. Seventy-five cases of small-pox occurred in 17 villages, with five deaths, all in non-vaccinat-ed cases. Thirty-seven out of the above number were not previously protect-ed by vaccination. Measles were more or less prevalent with some casualties.

Operations.

7. 2,136 operations were performed of which 154 were major operati--ons and 1,982 minor, as against 173 major and 1530 minor operations during the previous year. As regards cases of poisoning, 301 persons were treated as against 223 in the previous year. Out of this total there were 68 cases of snake-bite and 29 of opium poisoning.

Vital Statistics.

8. As regards Vital Statistics (shown in Appendix XXIV) there was a decrease of 240 births and an increase of 781 deaths as compared with respective figures for the previous year. The registration of births and deaths was carried out as usual by the Police Department.

Vaccination.

9. 3,206 Primary vaccinations and 58 re-vaccinations were perform--ed, as against 3,360 and 7 respectively in the previous year. The ratio of successful vaccinations per 1000 of the population was 40.4 as against 41.4. The total cost was Rs. 1,132-0-2 as against Rs. 1,044-12-2 and the average cost of each successful operation was Re. 0-5-8 as against Re. 0-5-1 during the previous year.

The students in the Boys' and Girls' Schools were examined as in the previous year, and those who were found insufficiently protected by vaccination were advised to be re-vaccinated.

Except for arm-to-arm vaccination at the vaccinators' headquarters at Dhrangadhra and Halvad, glycerinated calf lymph from the Government Vaccine Depot at Belgaum is freely used all the year round with satisfactory results, as out of 2184 primary vaccinations with it, successful results were obtained in 2084 cases. (For details, vide statement below):—

Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1916-17.

No.	Name of State.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Total Number of Villages.	Of the total number of Villages visited by			Number of Children.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Small-pox.							Number of Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 popu ation.	Cost.		Remarks.
							Total No. Vaccinated.		Number Inspect-ed.			No of Villages affected.	Number of Cases.									
													Previously protected.			Previously unprotected.						
				Vaccinators.	Inspector.	Superintendent.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	By Inspector.	By Superintendent.			Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.	Recovered.	Died.	Deformed		Total.	Per each successful case.	
																				Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
1	Dhrangadhra ..	79,142	150	150	128	31	P. 3153 R. 51	53 7	2210	984	P. 97.2 R. 87.9	17	38	0	0	32	5	0	40.4	1132-0-2	0 5 8	

Veterinary De--partment

10. The Veterinary Department is incharge of Doctor Akbarkhan, a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College. In this Hospital all animals are treated free of charge. Six hundred and ten animals were treated against 519 in the preceding year. These included 504 State and 106 private animals and are classed as under:—

323 Horses.	224 Cattle.	52 Dogs.
7 Sheep and goats.	3 Camels.	1 Elephant.

Out of the total number of 610 animals 543 were completely cured, 28 were relieved and 39 died while under treatment. The total number of operations was 42, of which 21 were major and 21 minor. There were outbreaks of cattle disease in districts. Those reported to be frequent were foot and mouth disease, cow-pox and a few stray cases of rinderpest. The Veterinary Surgeon visited the villages of Ghanshyamgadh, Malvan, Bavli, Dumana, Tikar, Jegadva, Raj Charadi, Nagra, Sultanpur, Thala, Mathak, Charadva, Mota Ankewalia, Dighadia, Gujarwadi and Kondh. The help rendered by the Veterinary Department in combination with the strict segregation of infected cattle produced satisfactory results.

The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,272-13-3½ as against Rs. 2,801-0-7 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Instruction.

General.

Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A., S. T. C. continues to be in charge of the Educational Department as its Superintendent for administrative, superintending, and inspectorial work. His Office Staff remained the same as in the last year and cost the State the sum of Rs. 2,917.

Number of Schools.

2. The institutions under him are (1) the Sir Ajitsinhji High School, (2) the Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad, (3) the three English Schools at Seetapur, Charadwa and Tikar, (4) 46 Vernacular Schools for boys and, (5) 4 Vernacular Schools for girls. Besides the 55 Schools maintained by the State, there are 5 private Schools, three at Dhrangadhra and 2 at Halvad. Of these Schools, 1 Urdu School at Dhrangadhra, 1 Pathshala at Dhrangadhra and 1 Pathshala at Halvad are grant-in-aid Schools.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure on public instruction, inclusive of the Inspection establishment charges and scholarships awarded to College students, amounted to Rs. 31,829 (vide Appendix XXV).

Scholarships for (a) Collegiate Education.

4. The scholarships referred to above include those for collegiate education. The latter are given to State subjects studying in different Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad and Junagadh, and to one student studying at the Hyderabad (Sind) Medical School. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1893 during the year.

Besides these State Scholarships several private ones have been founded by the Dewan, the Judicial Assistant and the Vidyotejak Mandal of the local Brahmins.

(b) Female training College.

There are three Scholars under training at the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot, receiving stipends from this State. Of these one is in the final year and is expected to pass out shortly.

Attendance.

5. The following table shows the classification of State Schools and the number of pupils attending thereat during the year:—

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils,	Remarks.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra. ...	1	460	
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School, Halvad.	1	197	
Sitapur Middle School.	1	50	
Tikar Middle School.	1	36	
Charadva Middle School.	1	30	
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad Tikar and Sitapur. ...	4	916	
Village Schools for Boys.	42	1233	
Girls' Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Sitapur and Tikar.	4	450	
Total....	55	3372	

6. The following statement shows the number of students receiving education in the State Schools during the past five years:—

Class of Schools.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
1. English Schools ...	476	568	612	662	773
2. Gujarati Boys' Schools ...	2024	2010	1964	2127	2149
3. Gujarati Girls' Schools. ...	413	446	453	449	450
Total...	2913	3024	3029	3238	3372

7. The following comparative statement shows the results of annual examinations for the last two years:—

Schools.	1916–17.			1915–16.		
	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra ...	333	151	45.3	302	139	46.3
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad ...	159	81	50.9	157	113	71.9
Sitapur English School. ...	48	11	22.9	32	19	59.4
Tikar English School. ...	23	13	56.5	18	13	72.2
Charadva English School ...	26	15	57.6	14	8	57.1
Vernacular Girls' Schools (exclusive of Infant Classes)...	207	164	79.2	195	153	78 4
Vernacular Boys' Schools (exclusive of Infant Classes)...	1417	994	70 1	1459	1218	79.2

Sir Ajitsinhji High School.

8. The Sir Ajitsinhji High School at Dhrangadhra teaches up to the Matriculation Standard and prepares students for the Government School Final Examination and Drawing Examination by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Mr. K. D. Acharya, M. A. continues to be in charge of this School and has been doing his best to raise the tone of the institution. The higher standards are taught by the experienced graduates. With a view to entertain more qualified hands for middle classes also, Mr. Vithaldas Mohanlal Maniar, B. A. (Mathematics) who owes his College education entirely to the State help given in the form of a scholarship and Mr. Natvarlal N. Vyas, matriculated from this School, were appointed in place of Messrs. Akruwalla Parmanand and Sanghavi Khodidas, who resigned during the year.

Attendance and Results.

9. There were 460 boys on the School register at the end of the year. Fourteen boys appeared at the last Matriculation Examination, 1916, but 6 only were successful. This year 16 boys appeared at the Matriculation and 1 at the School Final Examination, of whom 10 boys are reported to have passed the Matriculation.

Drawing Class.

10. According to the revised course in Drawing, two examinations, namely, elementary and intermediate, are now held. Out of five boys sent up from this School in March, 1916, for the elementary examination, 2 were successful. None of the two boys sent up for the intermediate examination passed. This year 11 boys were sent up for the elementary examination at the Limbdi centre, of whom 5 passed. With the abolition of other examination centres in Kathiawar (including Dhrangadhra) students experienced much difficulty and it is earnestly hoped that the old centres will be restored.

11. The School Laboratory is furnished with the necessary apparatus and its other wants are being supplied.

Physical Culture.

12. The physical culture of the boys is attended to, cricket, football and hockey being regularly played. His Highness takes a personal interest in these games, and often joins the boys in forming parties and arranging tournaments. The Headmaster in his report requests that the open space adjacent to the School compound be levelled for utilisation as a cricket ground. At present the boys play cricket on the open plot in front of the School hostel.

Hostels (a) Sir Ajitsinhji Hostel.

13. This hostel is located in a State building near the Post Office in the old Police lines. This year there were 25 boarders, mostly from the moffussil. The establishment charges of the hostel are defrayed by the State and boys are looked after by a Resident Assistant Master of the High School under the supervision of the Headmaster.

Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Rajput Hostel.

14. This year a separate Girassia Hostel was opened for Rajput boys. The State has provided a spacious building for it and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The deficit is made up from a fund raised by the members of the community who are now alive to the advantages of educating

their sons. There were 58 boys on the register, 33 studying in English classes and 25 in vernacular.

Halvad Middle Shool.

15. The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad continues to be in charge of Mr. Jaykrishna B. Dave, B. A. The Educational Superintendent reports very favourably on the work of the Headmaster and his staff. The School is gaining in popularity, which necessitated the opening of standard VI and an addition of two divisions in the lower classes. The School is badly in want of a new building, which is under consideration.

Other English Schools.

16. The English Schools at Seetapur, Tikkar and Charadwa are doing good work under their respective heads. Of these the Seetapur School takes the lead and has a large attendance, and a new class for standard V was opened this year. For want of sufficient qualified teachers, the two other Schools fall far below the average teaching of the two main Schools at Dhrangadhra and Halvad, though all possible efforts are made to secure men on higher pay.

Primary Schools.

17. The State maintains 46 boys' primary schools and 4 girls' schools at an annual cost of Rs. 16,584. One more boys' School was opened during the latter part of the year at Bharad. Over and above these, there are 5 private Schools, 3 at Dhrangadhra and 2 at Halvad. Of these the 2 Schools at Dhrangadhra (Pathshala and Urdu School) and Pathshala at Halvad are grant-in-aid Schools.

During the year 3 teachers retired on pension and their places were filled by the appointment of trained teachers supplied by the Hunter Male Training College at Rajkot. Messrs. Jayakrishna Dave and Vithaldas Maniar were deputed to conduct the annual examinations of village Schools under the supervision of the Educational Superintendent. The results are embodied in the Statement on page 24.

Libraries.

18. There are 4 public libraries in the State which receive State grants and are freely used by the public for reading purposes. The issue of books therefrom is subject to subscription charges according to the classification of members. The number of members of the Jaswantsinhji Library located in the Hardinge Institute at Dhrangadhra rose from 62 to 73 this year, and the subscription to Rs. 330 from Rs. 248 last year. The total receipts including the recovery of arrears amounted to Rs. 1,404 and the expenditure to Rs. 1, 148. This year 86 fresh books were added to the stock of English books, 16 Gujarati, and 2 to Sanskrit and 1 to Hindi books, bringing the total number on the register to 2,716 volumes.

There are 2 private libraries in Dhrangadhra, viz., The Jain Library and the Sanskrit Pathshala Library, both started by private funds and donations.

CHAPTER VII.

Municipalities.

There are three Municipalities in the State, one each at the headquarters of the three important Mahals of Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Seetapur, all financed by the State and placed under the direct management and control of State Officers.

Personnel.

2. The Dhrangadhra City Municipality is under the control of Mr. M. G. Bhatt as Municipal President and is managed by Mr. Bapuji Jamshedji Mistry as Municipal Secretary, with one Sanitary inspector as his assistant. The Halvad Municipality is managed hy the local Nyayadhish as Chairman, with one Secretary under him. The Seetapur Municipality is managed entirely by the Seetapur Nyayadhish.

Street Lighting.

3. The City of Dhrangadhra has the advantage of electric current from the power house at Dhrangadhra for lighting the main street. The small lanes and the bye-lanes in Dhrangadhra as also all streets in Halvad and Seetapur are lighted with oil-lamps.

Outbreak of Cholera.

4. No fire broke out this year, but an epidemic of cholera occurred in August and lasted till the end of September. On an average, there were 2 to 4 cases daily, inclusive of old ones continuing. In all there were 55 cases and 18 deaths in Dhrangadhra, 53 cases and 6 deaths in Halvad and 2 cases and 1 death in Bavli. The rise was due to the importation of infected cases. Strict measures involving medical inspection at the railway station and treatmemt in the towns and villages were enforced. The State had numerous pamphlets printed containing instructions for precautions and the immediate steps to be taken on the appearance of the slightest sign of an attack. The leaflets were freely distributed with phials of medicine and 2 medical men and 1 sanitary inspector were employed to administer remedial measures promptly. The city of Dhrangadhra was partly vacated during the prevalence of the epidemic and wells here as also in the affected villages were periodically disinfected; thus the progress of the disease was effectively checked.

5. The Municipality attends to the roads in the fixed municipal limits and planted 750 trees in the town of Dhrangadhra.

City Survey.

6. The Municipal President is further entrusted with the work of City Survey and examining old *lekhs*(title deeds) and executing new ones with respect to the sites sold in Dhrangadhra. In the districts, the survey proceed-ings are conducted under the supervision of the local Vahivatdars, and are reported to the President's Office at Dhrangadhra. During the year under report 1,368 new *lekhs* were passed.

Expenditure.

7. The total expenditure under this head, exclusive of the cost of electric lighting and salaries, amounted to Rs. 12,700.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Works.

General.

The State Public Works Department continued to be incharge of the State Engineer Mr. Harilal V. Mody B A., L. C. E. In the latter part of the year, the scope of this department was enlarged by the transfer of the electric telephone, motor carriage, and tramway branches to this department. Hence the accounts of the latter are included under this head, and an extra assistant was appointed to cope with the increased work of management and supervision.

Works.

2. The following original and repair works were taken in hand and completed:—

1. Remaining outhouses of the Zenana Hospital.
2. Tramway line from Dhrangadhra Railway Station to Dhrang--adhra city, extended from the Shakti temple gate to the Delhi Dervaja in the City itself.
3. Lions' and panthers' cages in the Jasvant Baugh.
4. Guard houses for the Palace guard.
5. Southern portion of the Secretariat Building.
6. New Lift irrigation works at Umarda and extensions of the old ones at Tikkar.
7. Fire-proof iron racks for the State records.
8. Repairs and additions to the old Shakti temple at Halvad.
9. Platforms to quarry-siding of the Dhrangadhra State Railway.
10. Ginning factories at Umarda and Tikar.

3. In addition to these, extensive repairs were carried out to other Darbari and public buildings.

Tramway.

4. The tramway service from the railway station to the city was opened both for passengers and goods traffic on the 24th October 1916, and was afterwards extended to the city itself further to facilitate the goods traffic. This mode of transport is much appreciated and utilised by the public, and the Tramway Act was enacted and published for the efficient working of tram--ways in the State.

Electric Installation.

5. The State owns its own electric power installation where current is produced by two suction gas engines. In addition to the power supplied to the places mentioned in last year's report, current was supplied for municipal

lights in the city and suburbs. The spare power was profitably used for work--ing the State Printing Press, two pumping stations, and also for working a grinding mill, and a punching and milling machine used in the small work--shops attached to the motor-house. The total cost of the establishment, including the working expenses at the electric power house, amounted to Rs. 8,715.

Telephones.

6. The telephone system consisting of 28 telephones in Dhrangadhra proper and its mahal towns is working satisfactorily. Other mahal towns such as Charadwa, Tikar, Methan, and Umarda have yet to be connected with the system. Mr. Fidaally E, Goavala, Engineer in charge of the electric power house is also responsible for the telephones.

Ancient Monuments.

7. The unique group of famous Sattee temples and Palias in the vicinity of Halwad is of great antiquity both historically and archæologically, and the State Public Works Department repaired some of them without impair--ing their archæological value.

CHAPTER IX.

Railway.

General.

The total length of Railway owned by Dhrangadhra State, including sidings and the quarry line, is of 46.69 miles, distributed as under:—

1.	Wadhwan–Dhrangadhra section	main line	20.43	Miles
	,, ,, ,,	sidings	2.09	,,
2.	Dhrangadhra–Halvad section	main line	19.72	,,
	,, ,, ,,	sidings	1.89	,,
3.	Dhrangadhra quarry line	...	2.56	,,
		Total	46.69	Miles.

The line is worked by the Bhavnagar State Railway Administration on certain stipulated conditions.

Earnings.

2. The gross earnings of the Dhrangadhra Railway during the financial year amounted to Rs. 1,19,768–4–3 as against Rs. 1,51,106–4–4 in the preceding year and the net earnings to Rs. 41,622–14–6 as against Rs. 72,154–9–6 in the preceding year. This decrease is largely due to (1) the famine year (2) the renewal of old sleepers on the Wadhwan Dhrangadhra section and (3) to the restrictions placed on goods traffic by Government, necessitated by war.

Rolling Stock.

3. The Dhrangadhra State Railway has on its rolling stock list, 3 State Saloons (Bogies), 2 stone wagons and 20 underframes purchased from the

B. B. & C. I. Railway for the stone traffic. The question of fitting up the underframes so as to be of use for traffic on the open line must stand over until normal conditions return.

4. In consequence of restrictions on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad gauge) the stone traffic was much hampered, but now all facilities have been offered to stone merchants, there is every hope of this traffic thriving, and thus reviving one of the old industries of the State.

Inspection.

5. The line from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad was inspected by the Government Inspector on 20th December 1916.

6. The extension of Dhrangadhra Railway to Malia still forms the subject matter of correspondence between Government and the State.

New Stations.

7. The new station at Katuda opened last year between Raj-Seetapur and Dudhrej returns a substantial passenger traffic.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and Printing.

1. The Stationery Department and the State Printing Press remain in charge of the Private Secretary as heretofore. The total cost of stationery and printing of forms etc. supplied to the different departments of the State amounted to Rs. 12,013.

The State Print-ing Press.

2. The State Printing Press, controlled by the Private Secretary, is doing satisfactory work. In addition to the printing of forms required for the different State offices, and the Raj Gazette, private job work amounting to Rs. 213-12-0 was done during the year.

Anathashram and Gratuitous Relief given in grains to widows.

3. The "Sunderba Anathashram" founded in loving memory of His Highness' mother, continues to give relief to the poor and the destitute. The total number of inmates during the year was 8,794 and daily average 24. The monthly expenses per head came to Rs. 9-12-11.

In addition to the relief given above, under His Highness' Maharana Raj Saheb's orders relief was given during the year to 191 widows irrespective of caste or creed, by alloting them 2137 maunds of grain valued at Rs. 5021-12-6.

Club.

4. The Dhrangadhra Officers' Club called the "Shri Ghanshyam Club," continues to thrive under the fostering care of its patron, His Highness Maha-rana Raj Saheb, who takes a great interest in the institution by his presence every evening. The institution besides offering recreation to its members after the day's work, is a place where all the State Officers mix freely with His

Highness and the Dewan, and pass their evening in playing tennis, billiards and other games. The Club Building also serves for informal gatherings and parties on festive occasions.

Public Recrea-tions.

5. The Jaswant Baug and the Ma Saheb's Gardens, Mansar and Ranmalsar are places resorted to by the public for recreation purposes. In pursuance of His Highness' orders, the State band plays twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the Jaswant Baug, and once a week on Mondays, in the compound of " Shakti Mata " temple, dedicated to the family goddess of the ruling dynasty.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this report of the administration of Your Highness' State it gives me great pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of the different departments and other officers, whose zeal in work, devotion to their duties, and hearty and loyal co-operation, have been largely instrumental in contributing to the efficient working of the administration of Your Highness' State.

Huzur Office,
Dhrangadhra, *8th August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Dhrangadhra State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1916–17.

Serial Number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1.	R. S. Mansinhji Suratsinhji.	Dewan.	1911 A. D.		
2.	K. S. Bhabhutsinhji.	Revenue Commissioner...	1911 ,,	1916.	
3.	K. S. Natwarsinhji.	Police ——Do——	1911 ,,		Holds Joint charge of Revenue & Police Commissionerships.
4	Dr. Darasha H. Baria. L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer...	1882 ,,		
5.	Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt. B. A., L L. B. ...	Judicial Assistant. ...	1911 ,,		
6.	,, Popatlal S. Patel B. A., L L. B. ...	Ag. Sar Nyayadhish ...	1913 ,,		
7.	,, Harilal V. Mody. B. A., L. C. E. ...	State Engineer.... ...	1912 ,,		
8.	,, Ratilal K. Sitwala.	Accountant General. ...	1915 ,,		
9.	,, Chimanlal A. Mehta. B. A., S. T. C. ...	Educational Superintendent	1911 ,,		
10.	Dr. Miss Ruth Devaji L. M. &. S.	Lady Doctor in charge... Shree Prankunverba Zenana Hospital.	1913 ,,	1916.	Resigned on 3-3-17.
11.	K. S. Balsinhji....	Abadi Adhikari. ...	1916 ,,		

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrangadhra State.

Serial Number.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
1	The Civil Procedure Code	British Codes followed.	Nil.	The Local Criminal Procedure Code and Penal Code are drafted during this year.
2	,, Criminal—Do—			
3	,, Indian Penal Code			
4	,, Contract Act	British Acts followed in spirit only.		
5	,, Evidence Act			
6	,, Specific Relief Act			
7	,, Court fees Act			
8	,, Stamp Laws	Local Acts adopted to local requirements from British Indian Acts.		
9	,, Laws of Limitation			
10	,, Registration Act			
11	,, Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh			
12	,, Explosive Substances Act			
13	,, Cattle Trespass Act 1913-14	——No——		
14	Public Performance Act 1913-14	,,		
15	Rules to prevent Mianas &c.	,,		
16	The Gambling Act	,,		
17	The Official Secrets Act	,,		
18	Rules and forms re-surveillance &c.	,,		
19	Rules to regulate Manufacture and sale of Poisonous Drugs	,,		
20	Rules regarding sale of stimulants, &c., (Tea & Coffee)	,,		
21	Tramway Act	,,	Yes.	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1916-17.

ARMS OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting officers shown.						Details of Force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery	17	1	1	...	1	16	1	12 (6 serviceable, 6 unserviceable)	...	1	3	12	Rs. a. p. 3,036 0 0	
Maharana's Own Lancers	50	2	...	...	9	43	1	...	...	5	12	26	12,636 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1916–17.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Police Commissioner...	1	300									
Superintendent of Police	1	125									
Assistant Superintendent of Police...	1	80									
Chief Constables	6	First Grade Rs. 52 Second ,, ,, 42 Third ,, ,, 37 Fourth ,, ,, 32	Rs. 67956-0-0	...	...	...	6	...	106	107	
Foot Police	303	First Grade Rs. 11 Second ,, ,, 10 Third ,, ,, 9									
Mounted Police	40	First Grade Rs 22 Second ,, ,, 21 Third ,, ,, 20									
Camel Sowars...	12	One Grade Rs. 14									There are 90 Vacancies in the Police Force.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadhra State During the year 1916-17.

Number.	State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused con-victed.		Number of accused acquit-ted or dis-charged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4.)		Percentage of convicted accused, sent for trial (column 5.)		Remarks.
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadhra.	109	107	163	137	163	121	107	104	34	14	65.6	75.9	65.6	85.9	3 awaiting trial.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentages of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	
Dhrangadhra	2697 10 4½	2698 3 3	993 9 10½	674 13 9	36 0 0	25 0 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916-17.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.										Awaiting trial.	REMARKS.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment. & fine.								Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder, Rape, Breach of Trust, Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Theft, Kidnapping, Suicide, Mischief. etc.	55	405	460	163	211	395	159	6	15	9	76	53	0	159	200	0	7	62	14	3	15	1	5	3	2	1	0	0	29	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

Number.	Names of the Courts of the State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year 1915–16.	Brought to trial in 1916–17					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1915–16.	1916–17.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magis-trate.	1915–16.	1916–17.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Criminal Courts. ...	460	405	33	139	11	197	15	...	559	395	165	35	159	13	7	16	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed &c.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dhrangadhra.	2	29	4	2	6	4	14	14	2	2	1	1	12	4	...	...	3	2	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916-17.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Value.	Suits *re*-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	167	68	571	803	738	871	670	767	68	104	Rs. 79,758-13-3½.	6	788	9	656	110	11	11	...	187	371	29	180	Rs. 68,324-8-9½.	Y. M. D. 1 2 2	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1916–17.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of Applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1915–16.	1916–17.		1915–16.	1916–17.	Value of present year.	1915–16.	1916–17.	Value of present year.	1915–16.	1916–17.	Value of present year.	1915–16.	1916–17.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
6	162	74	Rs. 85458-7-6½	362	453	Rs. 70052-15-3	524	527	Rs. 155511-6-9½	450	280	Rs. 23990-6-2½	74	247	Rs. 131521-0-7	144	68	35	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balanee.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compro-mised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	
2	11	14	58	54	69	68	55	40	14	28	Rs. 11663–5–3.	Rs. 43885–1–7.	23	14	10	13	12	9	2	1	8	3	D. 20 M. 7 Y. 0	D. 24 M. 7 Y. 0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

STATIONS-	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks. (showiug mortality among convicts in Jails).
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total. 1915—16.	Total. 1916—17.	1915—16.	1916—17.				
Dhrangadhra											
Halvad											
Seetapur	6	18	104	87	122	13.47	19.8	32	6,339–13–4	6.8	Nil.
Charadwa											
Umarda											
Methan											

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement of Registration of Documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of wich registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadhra ...	560	464	337	325	174	113	17	19	...	1	32	6	559	464	Rs. 207066-3-1	Rs. 215345-13-0	...	...	1	...	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Reciepts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916-17.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Persent year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
——	~~559~~ 560	207066 3 1	5644 10 0	464	215345 13 0	5119 11 4	
Total	~~559~~ 560	207066 3 1	5644 10 0	464	215345 13 0	5119 11 4	
Deduct—Expenditure... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Net profit.	.....	.....	5644 10 0	.....	.....	5119 11 4	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916-17.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1916.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1917.	Remarks.
		1915-16.	1916-17.		1915-16.	1916-17.		
		Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dhrangadhra Municipality	Nil	26228-0-0	30292-0-0 (State grant) 4273-14-9	34565-14-9	26228-0-0	20971-6-4	13594-8-5	
Halvad Municipality ...	,,	3000-0-0	2250-0-0 218-3-4	2468-3-4	3000-0-0	2468-3-4	Nil	
Seetapur Municipality ...	,,	1000-0-0	1000-0-0	1000-0-0	1000-0-0	1000-0-0	Nil	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

Names of Places.	April 1916.	May 1916.	June 1916.	July 1916.	August 1916.	September 1916.	October 1916.	November 1916.	December 1916.	January 1917.	February 1917.	March 1917.	Total	Past year.	Average of past 5 year.	Remarks.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadhra	0 0	0 0	0 61	4 37	11 16	3 56	1 41	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	21 11	7 15	17 76	
Halvad	0 0	0 28	0 71	4 67	8 11	7 93	2 67	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	24 37	7 20	19 88	
Seetapur	0 0	0 0	0 40	4 63	9 56	3 45	0 78	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	18 82	6 81	15 09	
Charadwa	0 0	0 0	1 10	4 82	9 90	3 21	1 53	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	20 56	6 40		As these four Dispensaries were opened at the end of 1912, there is no record for the previous two years.
Methan	0 0	0 0	1 25	3 4	10 4	1 10	1 95	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	17 38	7 78		
Tikar	0 0	0 0	0 18	3 39	9 87	5 58	0 84	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	19 86	9 55		
Umarda	0 0	0 0	1 45	6 40	4 84	3 6	1 52	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	17 27	12 96		

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of staple food-grains in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

ARTICLES.	During March 1916 Per one Rupee.			During March 1917 Per one Rupee			Remarks.
	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Mds.	Seers.	Tola.	
Bajri	0	17	0	0	20	0	
Joowari	0	23	0	0	27	0	
Wheat	0	17	0	0	17	0	
Gram	0	22	0	0	20	0	
Rice	0	13	10	0	13	0	
Mug	0	12	0	0	16	0	
Muth	0	23	0	0	27	0	
Adad	0	15	20	0	16	0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916-17.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Secretariat	4883 12 0	.....	4883 12 0	...	...	...	4883 12 0
Tikar Irrigation ...	9848 3 0½	.....	9848 3 0½	...	...	...	9848 3 0½
Prankunverba zenana Hospital	3204 14 4½	.....	3204 14 4½	...	...	...	3204 14 4½
Wood Hostel Wadhwan Camp ...	713 6 4	.....	713 6 4	...	...	...	713 6 4
Tramway line	12008 0 5½	.....	12008 0 5½	...	...	...	12008 0 5½
Old Building	.....	8053 14 5½	8053 14 5½	...	...	...	8053 14 5½
Ginning Factory Irrigation Works at Umarda	2582 9 5	.....	2582 9 5	...	...	...	2582 9 5
Record Office	7494 9 6½	.....	7494 9 6½	...	...	...	7494 9 6½
Quarry Siding	1130 5 9½	.....	1130 5 9½	...	...	...	1130 5 9½
Miscellaneous	26670 9 8	.....	26670 9 8	...	...	...	26670 9 8
Total ...	68536 6 7½	8053 14 5½	76590 5 1	...	...	...	76590 5 1

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horse and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadhra State	1916–17.	16622	14407	1601	10118	451	508	288	3485	81112	6116	9	305	4179	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916-17.

NAME OF STATE.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P				Rs. A. P.	
Dhrangadhra.	1	3875-0-0	1	6001-0-0	1	301-0-0	...	...	3	10177-0-0	

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX **XXII.**

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17. (Samvat 1972).

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.
	Receipts.		
	CASH BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF LHE YEAR ...	1,16,196	
1	Revenue receipts	7,04,849	
2	Jamabandi from Bhayats, &c.	30,956	
3	Dhrangadhra State Railway	1,19,768	
4	Salt Revenue...	11,231	
5	Stamps and Court Fees	3112	
6	Judicial Courts	19,936	
7	Deshdan	22,440	
8	Customs, &c.	60,267	
9	Excise and other Receipts...	10,179	
10	Recoveries of old dues	71,408	
11	Sale of last year's cotton &c.	2,46,337	
12	Miscellaneous	92,366	
			Rs. 15,09,045
	Expenditure.		
1	Administratiou Charges...	2,21,734	
2	Raj Kutumb Allowances...	92,476	
3	Medical Expenses	35,457	
4	Municipal Expenses	26,693	
5	Educatioual Expenses	24,974	
6	Public Works Expenses	89,201	
7	Dharmada Expenses	37,080	
8	Peshkashi and Jortalbi	44,677	
9	General Falo, &c.	18,939	
10	Interest & Principal towards Government Loan ...	50,000	
11	Do Do towards Guaranteed Manavadar Loan...	1,00,000	
12	Travelling Expenses	6,773	
13	Raj-Kharach	1,88,959	
14	Office Expenses	52,742	
15	Old debts discharged and advances to Traders ...	1,11,366	
16	Advances to Halvad Ry. account	63,449	
17	Approximate Ry. working charges	78,146	
18	Stationery & Printing	8,464	
19	Marriage Expenses	57,900	
20	Tagavi	78,214	
21	Miscellaneous	13,495	
			Rs. 14,00739
	CLOSING BALANCE-CASH ...	1,08,306	
	GRAND TOTAL ...		Rs. 15,09,045

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916-17.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patiens.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
								Rs. A. P.		
1	The Prince of Wales' Hospital Dhrangadhra	9041	209	148	43	3	15	18455 5 1	135. 9	
2	The Prankunverba Zenana Hospital ,,	6522	256	198	37	4	17	10200 8 10½	102. 1	
3	The Maconochie Dispensary ,,	1951	...	...	...	...	...	1127 0 11	31.	
4	Halvad Dispensary	5340	...	...	...	...	...	2102 4 11	123. 8	
5	Seetapur Do	3882	...	...	...	...	...	1336 9 0	47. 4	
6	Charadwa Do	3152	...	...	...	...	...	1057 14 5	43. 1	
7	Tikar Do	2242	...	...	...	...	...	750 7 7	31. 8	
8	Methan Do	2317	...	...	...	...	...	703 15 5	51. 7	
9	Umarda Wood Dispensary	1676	...	...	...	...	...	873 3 11	25. 5	
	Total...	36133	465	346	80	7	32	36607-6-1½	592.3	

Huzur Office,
Dhrangadhra, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

NAME OF STATE.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1915–16.	1916–17.			1915–16	1916–17.			1915–16	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	
Dhrangadhra	79,142 as per Census of 1911	2682	2442	....	240	1086	1867	781	....	33	30	13	23	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1916–17.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1915–16.	1916–17.		1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	High School	Middle Schools	Primary Schools.	Total.	
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. p.	
1	1	Sir Ajitsinhji Hijh School ... Dhrangadhra.	391	460							* This sum includes Rs. 1893 paid as scholaraships to College and High School students from State Funds and Rs. 145 from other sources.
1	1	Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad.	187	197							
1	1	Seetapur English School... ...	32	50			*		†		
1	1	Tikar English School... ...	26	36	2579.12	2555.28	11622–0–0	3623–0–0	16584–0–0	31829–0–0	† This sum includes Rs. 489 paid as scholarsoips at the Barton Female Training College Rajkot and State Girls' Schools.
1	1	Charadva English School ...	26	30							
45	46	Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	2127	2149							
4	4	Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	449	450							

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *1st August 1917.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE

Year ending the 31st March 1918.

Dhrangadhra.

PRINTED AT THE STATE ELECTRIC PRESS.

1918.

No. 172 of 1918.

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, 20th *September 1918.*

To,

His Highness Maharana Shri,

SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.,

MAHARAJA RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA,

DHRANGADHRA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In obedience to Your Highness' orders, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st March 1918.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant.

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

INTRODUCTION.

The history of Dhrangadhra State since His Highness the Maharajah Raj Saheb succeeded to the gadi, is a demonstration of the immense potentialities of Indian agriculture under modern conditions.

When His Highness assumed control of the fortunes of the State, the finances were heavily encumbered; the administration was in a state of confusion; the services were undermanned and discontented. The whole of the outstanding liabilities, State and private, amounting to thirty-five lakhs of rupees, have been discharged; the State investments in the War Loans amount to Rs. 9.75 lakhs, in addition to a contribution of 2 lakhs to the cost of the war this year; the administration has been vastly improved; education has been developed, and with medical relief, made free; the services have been reorganised and are now adequately remunerated.

This striking change has been made possible by the cultivation of cotton. Dhrangadhra is pre-eminently a cotton State. There are certain minor industries, such as the quarrying of the well-known Dhrangadhra stone and a few handicrafts; the exploitation of the by-products of salt, such as potassium bromide and the allied salts, possesses large possibilities, if a working arrangement can be made with the Government of India. But the fortunes of the State are in the main bound up with the growth of cotton. Recognising this, a systematic policy has been pursued to place this branch of agriculture on a sound basis. With a full appreciation of the principle that the prosperity of an agricultural State is bound up with a contented peasantry, His Highness has taken continuous measures to give the ryots a real interest in the development of their holdings, by granting them a permanent tenure and instituting a scientific revenue survey. This has borne fruit in a steady influx of cultivators into the State and a steady reduction in the area of cultivable waste. Close supervision is exercised over the nature of the cotton sown, and none but varieties with a high spinning and weaving value are permitted to be grown. Adequate provision has been made for cheap finance for the cultivators, and for the rapid ginning and marketing of the crop. Dhrangadhra cotton now enjoys a high reputation in the Bombay market, and has brought wealth to the cultivators and prosperity to the State. The

gross revenues have been raised to Rs. 34 lakhs; last year the import trade was valued at Rs. 26 lakhs, and the export trade at Rs. 83 lakhs.

The fortunes of an agricultural State are bound up with the character of the seasons. The year 1917–18 was marked by a copious, even excessive rainfall, but any damage caused by the unusual rains was more than counterbalanced by the high prices of all produce. Unfortunately the monsoon of 1918 has so far proved an almost complete failure; the effects of this calamity will be recorded in the next report. But thanks to the conservative policy pursued of recent years, the State will face this crisis with considerable reserves and the people with ample resources.

The problems which face the State in these conditions are two-fold. There is first the necessity of so developing the economic condition of the people that they will be less sensitive to the shock of famine. The irrigation facilities are few and they are being exploited to the utmost. The industrial possibilities are considerable, and the Government of India are looked to with confidence to sanction some arrangement which will enable the immense potentialities of the salt industry, and the by-products which are so important to the great textile industry, to be developed. With these irrigation and industrial resources fully utilised, the effects of the seasonal fluctuations, which are bound to occur, will be less disturbing.

The second problem arises out of the increasing dearness and shortage of labour. Wages have risen out of all proportion to the increase in efficiency, and even with this rapid rise in rates, there is an actual shortage of labour which constitutes a drag on progress, and in particular on the constructions of works of public utility. The remedy is the economy of labour. This can be effected by improved transport facilities, and the State is anxious to extend its railway system, which now stops " in the air " at Halvad, to Malia, on the Rann of Cutch. The decision of Government on this important point is eagerly awaited. Also the extension of the use of labour-saving appliances, to which the authorities are fully alive, although at present progress is handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining machinery owing to the war.

The year was made memorable by conferring on the Ruler of the State the permanent title of Maharajah, with a salute of thirteen guns; and on the Dewan, Mansinh S. Jhala, who has been closely identified with His Highness in all his work, of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. This was made the occasion of a remarkable expression of loyalty and appreciation from all classes in the State, which is briefly recorded in this Report.

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Report of the Administration of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1917-18.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situation.

The State of Dhrangadhra, as shown in previous Administration Reports, is situated to the North of the Peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Runn of Cutch, between 23.13' and 22.33' N. Latitude and 71.48' and 71' E. Longitude, and is divided into 6 Mahals or Talukas, Viz., Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadva, Umerda, Seetapur and Methan. The two Peta Mahals of Kuntalpur and Kankavati created in the re-distribution scheme of the villages in the year 1916-17 were found inconvenient when it came to actual working and hence were again merged into the original Mahals from which they were separated and therefore Tikar is the only remaining Peta Mahal, over and above the six Mahals or Talukas mentioned above.

Physical Aspects.

2. The territory presents varying physical characteristics; in some parts, such as the Umerda and Dhrangadhra (Panchkoshi) Mahals, it is quite hilly, whilst in the remaining Mahals of Seetapur, Methan, Charadva and Halvad, the country is almost flat.

The climate on the whole is healthy and salubrious, though excessive heat is experienced in the villages bordering on the Runn of Cutch, particularly in summer.

Area.

3. The State embraces 151 villages (including the new village of Ramgadh established during the year) covering an approximate area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn. The State also owns Vantas in the villages of Kumarkhan, Aniali, Wasvelia and Savalana in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The new villages established since His Highness' accession to the Gadi are all thriving and prosperous; this gives an additional stimulus to the Revenue Authorities to establish new villages on the uncultivated lands and in that way to bring more waste land under the plough.

Population.

4. The population of the State, according to the Census figures of 1911, was 79,142, but it has considerably increased since that enumeration.

Tribute.

5. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006 as *Jortalbi* to Junagadh State.

Revenue.

6. The annual gross revenue of the State during the year, inclusive of that derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, was Rs. 33,07,295 as against Rs. 13,92,849 in the previous year, in which the rains were neither sufficient nor well-distributed.

Ruler.

7. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Saheb Bahadur K. C. S. I. is the Ruler. He is the head of all the Jhala Rajput families and exercises the powers of a Ruler of a first Class State. His Highness continued to be in good health throughout the year.

New year's Honours.

8. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased, on 1st January 1918, to bestow the hereditary title of "Maharaja" on His Highness and to raise the permanent salute of the ruler of the State to 13 guns in recognition of His Highness' services in connection with the war; and to confer the distinction of "Companion of the Indian Empire" on his Dewan, Rana Shri Mansinhji. Details of the popular rejoicings in connection with the bestowal of these honours will be found elsewhere in this report.

Raj Kutumb.

9. At the invitation of His Highness, Faiba Shri Bakunverba Saheb, who is the present senior Maharani of Jaipur in Rajputana, arrived in Dhrangadhra on the 14th. April, 1917, with a retinue of about 300 followers and was received with all the honours due to her high position. Faiba Saheb is married to the present Maharaja of Jaipur; she had not visited Dhrangadhra for many years. During her stay in Dhrangadhra she gave largely to various charities. She left for Jaipur on 28th June, 1917, after a very happy visit to His Highness.

Their Highnesses the Kotdawala and Ametwala Maharani Sahebs continued to be in good health. The former gave birth to a Kunvari on the 28th January, 1918. The two elder Kunvari Sahebs of His Highness are being brought up under His Highness' personal supervision and the elder one has begun her education under Mr. K. D. Acharya, M. A. of the State Educational Service.

Of His Highness' three sisters, Ba Shri Mayakunvarba, who is married to the heir-apparent of Partabgarh State (Rajputana), and the

other two sisters, keep excellent health. The education of the two younger sisters is being attended to by selected teachers deputed for the purpose from the State Educational Service.

Relations with Bhayats and Mulgirasias.

10. His Highness' relations with Bhayats and Mulgirasias continue to be cordial.

Kumar Shri Narsisinhji while studying at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, was reported to be making fair progress, but as he had attained his majority, he was allowed to be withdrawn from the College. He has been appointed an Attache in the Revenue Commissioner's office, where it is hoped that he will acquire a sound administrative experience and training.

During the year the outstanding dispute with Jiwaidars of the village of Satapur was amicably settled. In effecting this settlement His Highness pursued the generous policy he has laid down, remitting the outstandings in such proportion as was necessary to bring the annual interest charges within the capacity of the debtor, whilst at the same time recovering in reasonable measure the legitimate dues of the State.

Relations with Representatives of the Paramount Power.

11. The relations of His Highness with the representatives and the officers of the Paramount Power in the province are satisfactory.

His Highness, his officers and his people rejoiced to see in the New-Year's honours the name of Mr. E. Maconochie, included in the list of C. S. I.' s. His Highness is greatly indebted to Mr. E. Maconochie, C. S. I., I. C. S. for his experienced and friendly advice and to Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S. and Lieut. Col. Harold for their kind interest in and solicitude for the State.

Relations with the neighbouring States.

12. The State continues to maintain friendly relations with the neighbouring States.

Distinguished English visitors.

13. Amongst the distinguished English guests who visited Dhrangadhra during the year were E. Maconochie Esquire, C S. I., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar; Lieut. Col. C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Jhalawar; Mr. Acott; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Mayne; Capt. Mackenzie Wallis; Capt. Herd; Capt. Collins, Assistant Recruiting Officer; and Col. C. W. Waddington, of the Army Remount Department.

Distinguished Indian Visitors.

14. Amongst the distinguished Indian guests, were Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Jaipur, Faiba Saheb to His Highness; H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot; the Thakor Saheb of Muli; and the heir-apparent of Limbdi.

His Highness' movements.

15. His Highness continued to tour in his State with unabated zeal and activity and saw for himself condition of his ryots.

He resided for about a month in the old palace at Halvad, when Dhrangadhra was affected with plague, and before arrangements were completed for his stay in Bombay.

His Highness proceeded on a pilgrimage to the sacred cities of Allahabad (Pryag), Benares and Gya, and there performed certain religious ceremonies required of him, as enjoined by the Shastras. From Gya he proceeded to Calcutta and stayed there for a week. During his visit to Calcutta, His Highness was presented with an address by his subjects and the Gujarati-speaking community, and was entertained at the Calcutta Club by English friends. At the end of October, 1917, His Highness returned to his capital and received a warm welcome from his Officers, Bhayats and subjects. His Highness proceeded to Delhi on the 1st November to take part in the deliberations of the Ruling Princes Conference and after a stay of about 10 days in the Imperial Capital returned to Dhrangadhra. During his short visit to Delhi, His Highness had many opportunities of meeting Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, and also other High Officers of the Government and Brother Princes. His Highness was present in Rajkot and in Bombay to take part in the "Our Day" proceedings and assisted these funds to the utmost of his power.

Visitation of plague.

16. During the year, in spite of all precautionary measures, plague appeared in Dhrangadhra and in several villages of the State about the middle of January. Dhrangadhra was completely vacated as were also the other affected areas. Inoculation was freely resorted to by sensible people and these two measures, evacuation and inoculation, had a very salutary effect in keeping within bounds this dreadful disease. His Highness' generosity in providing free huts and giving rent-free State houses in unaffected villages, also in opening a cheap grain shop, exercised a great influence in inducing people speedily to vacate their tenements. The result was exceedingly satisfactory, inasmuch as out of 34 villages

where dead rats were reported, only 10, including Dhrangadhra, were infected; the total mortality in those villages including Dhrangadhra came to only 52, and this number would have been much smaller, had the Pujaris and Mujawars refrained from staying in the city of Dhrangadhra. For this happy state of affairs, credit must be unreservedly given, to the Chief Medical Officer of the State and to the Superintendent of the State Police, whose services were fully acknowledged by His Highness in his Birthday Darbar Speech. The fact that not a single offence against property was committed in Dhrangadhra and elsewhere, even when they were entirely vacated, demonstrates the efficiency of the Police Department, for which His Highness' foresight and energy are responsible.

Rejoicings in connection with the recent honours.

17. At the spontaneous request of the Dhrangadhra public, a Darbar was held on the 16th January, 1918, to present congratulatory addresses to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra and to his Dewan, Rana Shri Mansinhji in celebration of the hereditary title of Maharaja and a permanent salute of 13 guns being conferred on the former, and the Companionship of the Indian Empire on the latter, in the New Year's honour's list. The enthusiasm with which the different sections of the public vied with one another in honouring their Ruler and his Dewan furnished an index to the public appreciation of the liberal and progressive spirit of the Administration. The addresses which were presented in the Darbar, and which are embodied in extenso in the Gazette Extraordinary issued at the time, quoted concrete illustrations of the benefits received by all classes under the present regime.

The **Bhayats** expressed their gratitude for the generous and sympathetic consideration given to all their just claims by the authorities, which had led to the removal of all friction and bitterness between them-selves and the State produced by the encroachments systematically made under the previous rule on their most cherished rights and privileges, under one pretext or another; for the gracious solicitude shown to enable them to preserve their status as landlords by foregoing the heavy interest accumulated on their loans from the State, and by fixing easy instalments to free them from the incubus of indebtedness; for the granting of a legitimate share in the administration work looking to their great stake in the State, and the special efforts made

to spread literacy amongst them by founding a Rajput Hostel, so that they might be able to hold their own in these days of keen competi--tion. As Rana Shri Mansinhji was a member of their clan of Jhala Rajputs, the Government had honoured the Rajputs in honouring him, for which act of grace they felt greatly indebted.

The **Dhrangadhra Mahajan** dwelt at length on the special facilities given to the cotton trade by opening various new ginning and press factories, by improving the means of communication by the ex--tension of the railway line to Halvad, and by the advance of large loans to the commercial community for legitimate trade purposes.

The **Agriculturists** referred to the betterment of their lot by the introduction of the permanent tenure in lieu of the tenancy-at-will which made them liable to eviction at any moment. This innovation gave them a real and lasting interest in their holdings, which went to benefit the ruler and the ruled. To combat the ravages of drought, lift and canal irrigation had been extensively introduced, new methods tried, and demonstrations held to popularize up to date scientific modes of agriculture: and as the basis of all this was wide-spread literacy amongst the masses, education had been made entirely free for all classes and communities.

The **Brahmins**, the **Mahomedans**, the **Bohras** and the **Parsis** alike were profuse in praise of the Maharaja Saheb and his Dewan for the starting of special institutions to give their boys religious instruction; and for the catholic spirit with which all the communal religious institutions were generously endowed.

The **State Officials** eulogized the Maharaja Saheb and his Lieutenant for having introduced the system of gratuity, pensions to the widows, and orphans of deceased officials, besides the old age pensions granted in this as in other enlightened States; for giving special scarcity allowances to low-paid servants; and for having greatly improved the pay and prospects of the services in general.

People of the various Mahals of the State presented seperate addresses recounting the special benefits that they had derived from the provision of free education and medical aid throughout the State, from the establishment of English and Vernacular schools and hospitals; from the

separation of executive and judicial functions; from the increase of irrigation as an insurance against famine; and from the improvement of the internal communications of the State.

His Highness' reply to addresses.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb replied to all these addresses collectively as follows:–

"My well-beloved Bhayats, Officers and Subjects,

"I fully and heartily appreciate, with feelings of gratitude, all the kind sentiments which you have expressed in your loyal addresses. Such a spontaneous and healthy outburst of loyalty and devotion, I assure you, has touched me very deeply.

"The recent honours conferred on the leading States of Kathiawar by the Imperial Government have, to a great extent, removed a cause of heart-burning, and in the distribution of these honours, the Govern--ment do not seem to have been unmindful of the claims of the principal families and the States maintaining troops for the defence of the Empire. For this signal mark of advancement in the matter of our dignity, all the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar, recently honoured, are very grateful to the King–Emperor.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to know that my State has been constantly doing its humble share in this world-wide war and that Dhrangadhra State and its ruling house yield to none in their loyalty to the Paramount Power. I beseech you, one and all, to continue doing your level best in the cause of this great struggle in the history of an Empire, of which we have the proud privilege to form an humble part. At present the successful termination of this war, in the sense we desire, is not in sight; but let us all invoke the Divine Mercy to end this war in the triumph of the Allies, who have entered the arena to defend righteousness and justice, which in the end always triumph.

"Coming to the points raised in these addresses, I notice with great satisfaction that certain reforms that we have been able to bring about have proved beneficial to you and that you all so spontaneously acknowledge our little efforts in such a generous spirit.

"The welfare of a Ruler is inseparably united with that of his

subjects and in your happiness and contentment lie my own happiness and pleasure, and last but not least, the fulfilment of my duty to you and to my Creator.

"To keep pace with the times, certain measures are being considered by my officers gradually to educate you in the civil and social affairs of your everyday life; and I hope that my subjects will be able to progress with their neighbours towards greater peace and prosperity.

"I have noticed with great satisfaction what you all have said about my Dewan, Mansinhji, and his work and I will have my say about him later on.

"Before concluding, I wish you one and all every happiness, and again warmly thank you for your kindness and good will."

In closing the Durbar His Highness said:-

His Highness' closing speech at the Durbar.

"Now, gentlemen, you have all heard at very great length what my subjects have had to say about my right-hand man; I have reserved what I have to say of one whom you have so generously honoured to this stage. You will, I know, agree with me when I say that if there is anyone qualified to judge the work of Mansinhji, it is myself. As stated by me, at the time of giving him Poshak as my Dewan, I have known Mansinhji in my youth as my guardian; I have known him as my companion in England and after he left me in England and before I came to the Gadi, as a friend and adviser, and later as my Personal Assistant and Dewan. In all these capacities, I have had many opportunities of knowing his real self, and also his strength of character. I frankly tell you that he is largely responsible for moulding my character, whatever it may be, and I have invariably found that anything which a true gentleman ought not to do was always repugnant to him; when I selected him as my right-hand man, I knew his worth.

"When I entered into this responsible inheritance, unfortunately the affairs of the State were in a condition not easy of solution. Disputes with Bhayats and other landed classes were innumerable; the finances of the State were at a very low ebb; the burden of debt was only a little less than twice the number of my years in lacs of rupees, i. e., nearly 35; the State service was dissatisfied for want of stability and attractiveness; and the cultivating class was uncertain of

the continuance of its holdings; and there were many other extra--ordinary difficulties, including empty coffers. It was not a pleasant position for a young man to face at this difficult time. I remembered the man whom I had known so well, who had left his parental State to earn his livelihood elsewhere, and in a short time had risen to a high post and earned good opinions on all sides. He responded to the call of duty. We began to work together, shoulder to shoulder, and on occasions we took a real delight in tackling a very complicated question, because it gave us a chance of showing our mettle. Well, it is a great pleasure, which none of you can either know or feel, to know that we have passed through all these difficulties, and that our united labours in the cause of the State have borne the good fruit acknowledged by you to-day. History affords few parallels to the State of confusion which I inherited. But in dealing resolutely with it, I had always at my elbow a man fully conscious of my difficulties, fully alive to the best interests of the State. His honest and indefatigable work has been rewarded under Providence by results which enable this ancient State to hold its head upright amongst its compatriots. It is difficult even for me to narrate what Mansinhji's honest and patriotic labours have done for Dhrangadhra; but all of you daily benefit from what he has accomplished. In the past, some of my Jhalas sacrificed their lives for the good of the State; and that was the best they would do in the conditions of the days in which they lived. In our happier times, we do not ask our subjects to lay down their lives; but Mansinhji has placed his whole-hearted services at my feet as his loyal offering. History will appreciate as highly his services to Dhrangadhra in its great difficulties, as it appreciates those who in times past offered the "last sacrifice." The Dhrangadhra Raj, and the whole Jhala family, will always be proud of Mansinhji's public services. His services to my person, apart from my State, are neither few nor inconspicuous. They are of such a valuable nature that personally I can never think too highly of them. Now, when I see so many of my subjects assembled here to do honour to myself and to my well-beloved Dewan, I hardly can contain my joy; I can best express it by repeating the words of the highest representative of the Paramount Power, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lord Willingdon, who telegraphed:-

"Am so glad the Dewan got his honour. No one deserves it more than he.

"You have therefore, my dear subjects, rightly honoured the man to whom honour is due. It now remains for me, to whom he has given his very best, to recognise his very valuable work, by granting the VILLAGE of GOLI in PERPETUITY to Mansinhji, on whom I also bestow the distinction of Raj Rana. This is the manner in which the proud master of a devoted servant, friend and adviser, desires to appreciate the invaluable work of a Jhala Dewan, of whom no one is more proud than the Head of the Jhalas.

"Mansinhji, I hope you and your heirs will long enjoy this gift from your parental State; I also hope that your service will long be spared to the State and myself. A formal *Lekh* confirming the grant of the village and title will follow.

Dewan's reply to the addresses.

The Dewan in the course of his reply said:—

"There are certain moments in a man's life when he feels as if he were tongue-tied. To-day, I frankly affirm that I myself am in that plight, not because I do not want to speak, but for the mere fact that words fail me to express my feelings of joy and gratitude to all my kind and generous-minded brethren collected here. Believe me, if any one is entitled to any praise or panegyric, it is our noble-hearted Ruler, who has been the fountain source of your blessings and whose generous inspirations I am simply instrumental in putting into practical shape. Our Hindu Scriptures affirm that the Creator has given a large share of His Divinity to Rulers; that is verified every day by my experience of our Ruler whom none can claim to understand better than my humble self, because it is he, and he only, who devises measures for your well-being. Gentlemen, I proclaim no secret if I assert that it is he, our unostentatious and unassuming Ruler, who is responsible for your welfare and advancement. I do not and cannot claim any credit myself, because in the heart of my hearts I know that none is due to me and it is not legitimately mine. Ministers with the best of intentions can accomplish next to nothing, unless they are inspired and encouraged by the Head of the State.

"At the end of 1911, when His Highness wished to entrust me with the Dewanship of his State, naturally I felt very diffident. How-ever, I submitted to the commands of my master on condition that I should be the frequent recipient of His Highness' inspiring guidance

and suggestions for the well-being of his subjects; His Highness has, in these directions, been extremely kind to me.

" The other redeeming feature of the onerous task that fell on my shoulders was the privilege of so many willing and trustworthy co-adjutors and associates; these never spared themselves or their energies in the service of the State. However before I try to reply to your kind addresses, I want to guard myself once more against any suggestion of taking credit for our progress; it is all due to others. "

Dewan's reply to officers.

" Coming to your address, Brother Officers, words totally fail me as to how I should reply. However I will try. Some years ago, in this very Durbar Hall our Ruler whilst appointing me to my present position of responsibility and trust, exhorted you, one and all, to co-operate with me; it will not be out of place if I take the liberty of repeating those weighty words, " Co-operation with Mansinhji means co-operation with me. " This is an occasion when I can fully assure our Ruler how well all of you have carried out his commands, not in words but in deeds. I should have been able to accomplish little if I had not had your whole-hearted support. I knew my attainments and my own short-comings when I was entrusted with this post; but we have all worked together, loyally and whole-heartedly, with one object in view, and that the happiness and advancement of our State. It should be a matter of no small pride to you that one of you. who has the good fortune to be your leader, has been honoured, not so much for his individual services, but because he represents the official cadre of the State. Let me reiterate the hope that you will maintain the hearty co-operation and mutual goodwill which have made our progress possible. I am proud of my lieutenants and wish them all every happiness in the service of a Ruler whose solicitude for his employees has been never surpassed, if equalled. "

To many other addresses, the Dewan replied in appropriate terms and thanked the presenters for their good wishes.

A hearty ovation to both His Highness and the Dewan terminated the Durbar. In the evening a party in honour of the joyous occasion was given by the Dewan, at the Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Club, where people of different communities and classes numbering about 1,500, were present.

His Highness' birthday celebrations.

18. The 23rd May 1917 being His Highness' birthday was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. The customary Durbar held that morning at Dhrangadhra was largely attended by State officers, Bhayats and subjects, when the release of prisoners, concessions to cultivators, charities to the poor and promotions and presents to State servants were announced.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday celebrations.

19. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated as a public holiday on the 4th June with equal rejoicings. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, and sweetmeats were distributed to the schoolchildren and alms to the poor.

Coronation day.

20. Coronation day was observed as a general holiday, beginning with a salute of 31 guns and a military parade, in the early morning. To help the "Our Day" Fund, a small committee consisting of State Officials and merchants was formed to organise a lottery. The spirit in which the lottery was launched and the hearty support it received, were most laudable, as will be seen from the large sum of Rs. 34,000/ collected within a month. The lottery was drawn publicly at midday on 12th December in the midst of a large gathering of subscribers when 432 cash prizes of the total value of Rs. 10000/ were announced, ranging from Rs. 1000/ the highest, to Rs. 5/ the lowest. The balance of Rs. 24,000/ was paid into "Our Day" Fund, as a contribution from the people.

Indian War Loan 1917.

21. The Officer in charge of the War Loan Work reports that a total sum of Rs. 6,38,768-12-0 was actually subscribed, the face value of the total investments made was Rs. 6,67,050/, the State subscribing Rs. 4,75,000/.

Third anniversary of the war.

22. On the third anniversary of the war, prayers for the triumph of the Allies were offered by the populace all over the State, wherein His Highness and his officers joined.

War contributions & War Loan.

23. His Highness' contributions to the various War Funds, and those from his subjects, from the commencement of the War to the date of going to Press were as under:-

1914-1915.

War Contributions.

1. Bombay Branch of Imperial War Relief Fund. Rs. 20,000

2.	Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund from Her Highness the Maharani Saheb.	„	3,000
3.	Contribution from Her Highness the Maharani Saheb towards providing comforts for wounded soldiers.	„	1,000
4.	Supply of 36 Waler Horses to the Bombay Remount Department. ...		...
5.	Hindu Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. ...	„	1,000
6.	Supply of five large tents of an aggregate floor space of 3436 Sq. Ft. for use as Field Hospitals. ...		...
7.	Contribution towards the cost of Motor Ambulance Fleet from the Kathiawar Ruling Princes.	„	16,000
	Total	Rs.	41,000

1915–1916.

1.	Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund	Rs.	10,000
2.	Cost of printing Gujarati translation of Mr. Asquith's speeches on the War and its free distribution.	„	833
	Total.	Rs.	10,833

1916–1917.

1.	Articles sent from Dhrangadhra to the Bombay War Sale.	Rs.	2,200
2.	Purchases made from the Bombay War Sale by His Highness.	„	20,000
3.	Purchase of Tickets of the Junagadh Lucky Bag.	„	100
4.	Contribution through the Ahmedabad		

Women's Branch to the War Relief Fund. ... ... Rs. 1000

5. Contribution through the Jhalawad Branch to the Women's War Fund. „ 2,000

6. Contribution through H. E. Lady Chelmsford to the Imperial War Relief Fund. ... ... „ 10,000

Total Rs. 35,300

1917–1918.

1. Contribution to the Queen Mary's Technical School for the blind, Bombay. ... Rs. 5,000

2. Contribution to the "Our Day" Fund.

(*a*) Through Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. ... „ 25,000

(*b*) Through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. ... „ 7,000

(*c*) Through the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. ... „ 5,000

3. Purchase of articles from the Sales organized in connection with "Our Day" Fund.

(*a*) From Bombay Sale. ... „ 7,070

(*b*) From Rajkot Sale. ... „ 6,517

4. Purchases of tickets.

(*a*) Of Dhrangadhra "Our Day" Lottery. ... ... „ 693

(*b*) Of the Rajkot Lucky Bag. „ 550

5. Expenses in connection with "Our Day" Lottery, Dhrangadhra, borne by the State. ... ... „ 392

6. Purchases of War Post Cards,

	published by Her Highness Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar &c.	Rs.	292
7.	Contribution to the Jhalawad Branch of the Women's War Fund. ...	„	2,000
8.	Recruiting Fund *Varad* paid at Rajkot.	„	724
9.	Loan of a Big Motor Bus for wounded soldiers club in Poona. ...	„	...
10.	Supply of five horses. ...	„	...
11.	Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 subscribed to the Lady Willingdon Memorial Fund.	„	5,000
	Total.	Rs.	65,238

1918-1919.

1.	Imperial War Expenses Fund through the Political Secretary, Bombay Government.	Rs.	2,00,000
2.	Purchase of Ahmedabad Women's War Fete albums, Ahmedabad (50 copies).	„	502
3.	Contribution through the Ahmedabad Branch, Women's War Fund per Mrs. Broomfield.	„	5,000
4.	Contribution towards H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Hospital at Staines of £. 2,000. ...	„	30,000
	Total.	Rs.	2,35,502
	Grand Total.	Rs.	3,87,873

Investments in War Loans.

1.	Loan of 1917.	Rs.	4,75,000	War Loans.
2.	2nd Indian War Loan. ...	„	5,00,000	
	Total.	Rs.	9,75,000	

Investments from Dhrangadhra Subjects in War Loans.

1.	Loan of 1917.	Rs.	1,92,050

2.	2nd Indian War Loan (estimated).	„	3,00,000
	Total.	Rs.	4,92,050

Contributions to War Funds, from Dhrangadhra subjects.

Contributions from the Dhrangadhra subjects to different War Funds were as under:–

1.	Contribution from Dhrangadhra Bhayats to the Imperial Relief War Fund in 1914–15.	Rs.	3,000
2.	Conrtibution from Ladies of Dhrangadhra towards the comforts of the wounded soldiers in 1914–15. ...	„	2,000
3.	Balance of the proceeds of the Dhrangadhra "Our Day" Lottery, after distributing cash prizes of Rs. 10,000 to prize–winners in 1917–18.	„	24,000
	Total.	Rs.	29,000

Donations.

24. The following were donations from His Highness to the various Funds:–

DONATIONS.

1.	Contribution to the Chiefs' Banquet at Delhi. ...	Rs.	3,000
2.	Prizes at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot. ...	„	300
3.	Contribution to the New Club at Poona.	„	300
4.	Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Rajput Hostel, Dhrangadhra.	„	5,000
5.	Shri Sunderba Saheb Anath Ashram	„	5,000
6.	Contribution to the Rajput Pie Fund of Bhavnagar at the rate of Rs. 1200 per annum for 6 years from 1912 to 1917. ...	„	7,200

Recruiting.

Recruiting.

25. Recruiting efforts are being strenuously carried on by the State Recruiting Committee. Recruits get liberal treatment from the State.

So far the Durbar have sent in 114 combatants and 67 non-combatants to the Kathiawar Company. Efforts still continue.

7.	Contribution to the New Seamen's Institute, Bombay.	Rs.	2,000
8.	Contribution towards the Speeding and Greeting Canteen, Howrah.	,,	300
		Total. Rs.	23,100

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

General.

His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji is the supreme ruling authority exercising the full powers of a First Class State.

The general Administration is conducted under His Highness' directions by the Dewan, who is assisted by the Judicial and Personal Assistants and the Private Secretary.

Rana Shri Mansinhji S. Jhala, C. I. E. has continued to be Dewan since 1912.

Personnel.

2. The State lost an able officer in the person of Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, B. A. L. L. B., Judicial Assistant to His Highness, who died of heart-failure in March in Bombay.

Creation of new posts.

3. The post of Personal Assistant to the Dewan was created in the Huzur Office to help him in his ordinary work.

The post of 2nd Assistant in the Raj Kharach was created as the charge for one man was too heavy.

The post of Director of Commerce and Industries was created to supervise the State's interests in various factories; also to report on industrial and economic possibilities.

Survey Department.

4. The land Revenue Survey Department, opened last year, at present consists of one Superintendent and 18 surveyors. They have completed the survey of the villages of Ghanshyampur, Juna Amarapar, Dholi, Haripar, Bhechada, Rajpar, Bharada Pati and Vadadhara. The

Department, when at full strength in Surveyors and classers, will discharge very useful work for the Revenue Branch.

Revenue administration.

5. The Revenue Department continued in charge of the Revenue Commissioner with 2 Assistants and several Vahivatdars. The work was done satisfactorily. The task of preparing Butta sanads, which had perforce to remain in abeyance until the detailed revenue survey was completed, has been taken in hand by an officer of the grade of Vahivatdar, working directly under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, for those villages where the survey has been completed.

The completion of the land Revenue Survey in these villages has considerably facilitated the task of the Revenue Department in preparing and issuing sanads to permanent tenants.

Land Revenue.

6. The collection of the land revenue is conducted on the time--honoured system of Bhagbatai, except for the villages of Khakharala, Bhawanigadh, and Isadra Pati; and the subsequently-added villages of Dholia, Manpur, Khampalia, Vegadvav, Chitrodi, Butwada, Mangalpur, Vadhadra, Sukhpur, Asundarali, Gadhada and Gopalgadh, which pay a nominal Udhad in cash in lieu of Raj Bhag, Vaje Vero and other such dues. The system of fixing "Udhad" has, no doubt, improved cultivation in the villages paying Udhad, and brought more land under the plough, with prosperity to the cultivators.

The Permanent Tenancy system.

7. The grant six years ago of a permanent tenancy, or the introduction of the Butta system, with regard to the holdings of cultivators, has convinced the ryots that they have a personal and permanent interest in the improvement of their holdings and has thus encouraged them to raise the standard of cultivation, to the mutual benefit of themselves and the State. The system also gives cultivators facilities for the alienation of their lands: its attractiveness has been more than proved by the large influx of new cultivators who have come to reside within the limits of the State and have thus increased the area under cultivation. Two holdings as against eleven in the previous year and 14 in the year previous to that were transferred to other cultivators by their holders. The decrease in the number of transfers of permanent holdings demonstrates the prosperity of the tenants.

8. The following table shows the extent of (a) cultivated (b) irrigated and (c) uncultivated land during the last five years:–

Nature of land.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Remarks.
(a) Cultivated.	6,585	6,536	6,897	6,934	6,890	The decrease in Santies is due to the grant of the village of Ghanshyampur under Lekh No. 16 of 1918.
(b) Irrigated.	2,188	2,375	4,453	2,107	2,045	Acres.
(c) Uncultivated.	19,963	19,769	18,019	17,137	19,429	Acres. The increase in the acreage of waste land is due to proper survey being done in certain villages by the land Revenue Survey Department. The previous figures were only approximate, and this item will go on varying from year to year till the survey is completed in spite of waste being put under the plough.

The statement below gives comparative details of the cultivated area with the crops grown, in acres:—

No.	Mahals.	Samvat 1973.						Samvat 1972.					
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug, Adad, &c.	Til Seeds.	Wheat	Cotton	Jowari	Bajri.	Mug, Adad, &c.	Til Seeds	Wheat	Cotton.
1.	Halvad ...	10960¼	10421½	2217½	175	205	36048	22004¼	23287	5151½	527	...	43941
2.	Seetapur ...	8258¼	9883	8777¾	13¼	1204¾	44416	10927	14729¾	1110	124½	...	34180¾
3.	Methan ...	5522	6189	365½	32½	86	25727	8539	9969	548	190	...	21815
4.	Charadva...	3751¾	6017	1601½	547¼	106	18651	5573½	8015¾	2330¾	615¾	...	13100
5.	Umarda ...	1584¾	3519¾	1856	987	336	10879½	1876	5758	2173	784	...	5684
6.	Panchkoshi.	8744¼	14415½	720	828	128	35150½	11588	20722	1769½	1278	...	23988½
7.	Tikar... ...	5425½	5592¾	719½	9	978	21230						
	Total...	44246¾	56038½	16257¾	2592	3043¾	192102	60507¾	82481½	13082¾	3519¼	...	142709¼

9. The area under cotton cultivation amounted to 1,92,102 acres as against 1,42,709 acres during the preceding year. The increase was due to the rains being more favourable, though late. The present prosperity of the State and its cultivators is very largely due to the extensive growth of cotton; there is always a good market for the Dhrangadhra staple, and it is much more profitable to the cultivators than other crops. The State also systematically encourages the cultivation

of cotton, as it enriches the cultivators, and is the crop that suits the soil much better than any other; it takes special measures to preserve the character of the Dhrangadhra staple, which has a reputation for high quality both for spinning and weaving. The admixture of cotton is strictly prohibited, and Vagadia, Kanvi and Cambodian are the only varieties that are allowed to be sown. Of these Vagadia is most favoured by the cultivators and forms the bulk of outturn.

Livestock.

10. The number of agricultural live-stock was 17,559 as against 16,622 in the previous year. The agriculturists as usual were advanced tagavi to buy new bullocks to replace lost cattle.

Tagavi.

11. The loans advanced to cultivators amounted to Rs. 5,292-15-6½, as against Rs. 78,213-13-10½ during the preceding year. The decrease, which is so marked, is due to the prosperous condition of the cultivators and the bumper crops of last year which brought large returns.

These tagavi loans are advanced from the State Treasury. The rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent, and the cultivators are granted easy terms of repayment. The loans are only advanced for the purchase of agricultural stock or implements, and in no case for the celebration of marriages or funeral obsequies. The usefulness of the loans is fur--ther augmented by authorising the Vahivatdars in charge of the Mahals to make advances in cases of necessity without referring to the superior authorities.

Uncultivated Land.

12. The maintenance of the generous policy adopted towards the tillers of the soil during the present regime enabled the cultivators to hold still more land, and during the year nearly 2000 acres of waste and uncultivated land were brought under the plough. Further steps are being taken to reduce the area of uncultivated land, which is for the most part of an inferior class.

Forest Department.

13. The forest branch of the Revenue Department inaugurated four years ago was placed in the sole charge of the Junior Revenue Assistant, who is Superintendent of State Bids and Forests. This officer is also authorised to preserve and increase the growth of trees in the State Bids as far as practicable. With the grant of the Butta system the cultivators have been given the right of selling dead wood from their holdings and hence they are planting many more trees on their

own land. The Forest Revenue since the inauguration of the Forest Department has considerably increased, and the Forest Department is now in a position to supply grass not only for the current demands of the State, but also able to keep something in reserve.

Wantas.

14. Mr. Jiwanlal M. Shukla, B. A. L. L. B., of Viramgam, continued to be Special Vakil to safeguard the interests of the State in the Wantas situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Estate of Minors.

15. At the close of the year there were two estates under the Court of Wards.

Kuda Salt Works.

16. The Salt Works belonging to the State at Kuda produce ghassia salt sufficient for the internal requirements of Dhrangadhra and the neighbouring States and Talukas in Kathiawar. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 4,200, exclusive of Rs. 7,000 received from the Paramount Power annually as compensation for the prohibition of the manufacture of Vadagara Salt.

The State is now in correspondence with the Government in reference to the inadequacy of the compensation, and also the vast potentialities of its salt works, where many valuable bye-products such as magnesium chloride, glauber salt, and other articles could be profitably manufactured. The Government of Bombay kindly deputed Captain Mackenzie Wallis R. A. M. C. to submit a special report on the potentialities of the Dhrangadhra Salt Works; his report is awaited.

Magnesium Chloride.

17. The State magnesium-chloride contractor, Seth Naginlal Maganlal, a well-known merchant of Ahmedabad, Broach and Viramgam, produced magnesium chloride in limited quantities for sizing purposes in spinning and weaving mills. The development of this industry, with the sanction of Government, will mean a new era not only in the development of the commercial resources of Dhrangadhra but also of the whole of India.

Horticulture.

18. The State maintains the following gardens and places of public resort and recreation.

(1) Ma Saheb's Garden.

(2) Jaswant Baug.

(3) Moti Baug.

(4) Garden at Charadva.

(5) Shri Ghanshyamsinhji club at Dhrangadhra.

The total expenses, exclusive of the last-named institution, amounted to Rs. 10,309, as against 14,485 in the previous year. The decrease in expense is due to want of labour during the days of plague.

Experimental Farm.

19. The experimental farm near Dhrangadhra was solely used this year to grow green fodder, such as chasatia and lucerne. No demonstrations of any kind were held. The experiments with Cambodian cotton and ground nuts were quite satisfactory.

Boring Plant.

20. The State boring plant remained unused during the year.

State Paddock.

21. The State Paddock was temporarily closed, but the breeding of horses was carried on at the general stables.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

Appendix II gives the list of laws and regulations in force in the State.

In consequence of the Dewani Nyayadhish being absent on one year's leave, the work of that court was entrusted to the Fozdari Nyayadhish, Mr. Hargovind J. Bhatt, B. A, L. L. B., in addition to his own work; this arrangement left him very little time to attend to legislation.

Military.

2. The State Military Forces consist of Lancers, Artillery, Band and Police, the Infantry having been merged into the Police Force immediately after His Highness' accession to the Gadi.

Lancers.

3. The State Lancers consist of 50 officers and troopers under the command of Rana Shri Balsinhji. Ordinarily they serve as escorts and Huzur Guards and help the Police in patrolling duties. They are also utilised in guarding the State frontiers against the inroads of outlaws and dacoits. The Lancers are armed with muzzle-loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances. The State having three years ago placed at the disposal of the British Government 36 Waler horses for

service in the war, the horses now provided for the Lancers are country-breds, Arabs, and Walers.

Artillery.

4. The sanctioned strength of the Artillery force, including officers, is 30, but for want of suitable recruits the strength of the force was 13 at the end of the year. The State owns a horse battery of 4 guns of modern pattern and the men are armed with muzzle-loading carbines and swords. The unit is utilised in furnishing a guard at the palace and at the artillery headquarters, over and above the ordinary duties of firing salutes and time-guns. Recruitment in this unit is confined to the sturdy race of Sindhis residing in the village of Tikar in the State.

State Band.

5. The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 28 men including the Bandmaster. The bandsmen are recruited chiefly from Goanese and local Mahomedans. The band is attached to the State Police and continues its usefulness under Mr. Pinto, the Bandmaster. His Highness has been pleased to order the Band to play at various places of public resort in and outside the capital, thus affording entertainment to the public.

Police.

6. His Highness, has, by his personal supervision, placed the Police Department on a sound basis. The force has maintained a high standard of efficiency and consists of:-

1. Superintendent.
2. One Assistant Superintendent.
3. One District Inspector of Police.
4. One Headquarters Inspector.
5. Six Chief Constables.
6. Three hundred and three constables and head constables.
7. 40 Mounted Sowars.
8. 12 Camel Sowars.
9. 77 Police Patels.
10. 300 Pagis and Pasaitas.

This force is divided into different detachments according to the exigencies of the service and local requirements. Recruitment in the Regular Police is confined as far as practicable to the subjects of the State and efforts are being made to secure a literate personnel. In

spite of the liberal emoluments offered many policemen are leaving the service either by resignation or desertion. This is largely due to the high wages of labour and the scarcity of recruits; the large number of vacancies in the sanctioned strength entailed extra duties on the existing cadre. The task of recruiting the Village Police with better class of men presents unusual difficulties on account of the rates for labour prevailing, although the State has raised the scale of pay and is granting grain compensation allowance at the rate of Rs. 3/- per month to subordinates drawing Rs. 15/- and under and Rs. 2/- P. M. to those drawing Rs. 25/- and under. The mounted sowars (horse and camel) are composed entirely of sepoys from Halvad known as "Miran" and at the close of the year there were eight vacancies therein.

The arms possessed by the Foot and Mounted Police are the same as last year. They are kept in good condition.

Efforts are being made under the supervision of the Headquarters Inspector to give to the Police an elementary legal training and in--struction in police duties.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,08,312 as against Rs. 67,956 in the preceding year.

Beyond the ordinary duties of detection of crime and collection and communication of information and intelligence, the Police force is utilized in furnishing guards at the Palace, jail, lock-ups and treasuries.

Police work.

7. Appendix V gives the number of offences reported, persons arrested, accused sent for trial, number of convictions obtained and discharges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convictions to those sent for trial was 79.8 against 75.9 in the preceding year.

Property stolen.

8. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 5,156/-as against Rs. 2,698/- last year; and the property recovered was Rs. 2,803 as against Rs. 675, giving a percentage of 54.25 as against 25 in the preceding year.

Crimes.

9. Particulars of crimes committed, detected and punished are given in Appendix VII. Of the total number of reported crimes 142 were cognizable as against 107 last year. Out of the number of

cognizable offences 1 related to murder, 1 to kidnapping, 3 to attempted suicide, 58 were due to theft of various kinds, 53 to criminal breaches of trust, 7 to grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons, and the rest were miscellaneous offences of a minor nature.

Judiciary Courts.

10. The Huzur Court presided over by His Highness is the final and the highest tribunal of Civil and Criminal Justice in the State. Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt, B. A., L. L. B., was in charge of this Court as Judicial Assistant until the day of his death.

The other courts regularly constituted by the Huzur Hukams are :–

1. The Sessions and the District Court.
2. The Dhrangadhra City Magistrate's Court.
3. Dhrangadhra Dewani Nyayadhish Court.
4. Halvad Nyayadhish Court.
5. Seetapur „ „
6. Charadva Thandar's Court.
7. Methan „ „

11. The first of these is located in Dhrangadhra and is presided over by Mr. Popatlal S. Patel, B. A., L. L. B., He exercises the full powers (original and appellate) of a District and a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate as prescribed in the British Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

Subordinate courts.

12. The subordinate Nyayadhishes exercise the powers of First-Class Munsiffs and Magistrates, and the Thandars those of Second-Class Magistrates and Munsiffs.

The personnel of these courts consists of Messrs. Hargovind J. Bhatt, B. A., L. L. B., Manilal D. Mehta, B. A., L. L. B., Balubhi G. Patwari, District Pleader (on leave), Oghadlal Pranjiwan, Local Pleader, and Kalyanji Jivaram and Kalidas Harjiwan, both trained in the local judicial service. Mr. Oghadlal Pranjiwan was in charge of the Seetapur Court, and was invested with the powers of a First-Class Magistrate and authorised to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 500/.

13. The departmental powers of the above-mentioned Nyayadhishes

and Thandars are defined by Huzur Hukam No. 121 dated 9th July 1912. They are all directly subordinate to the Sar Nyayadhish and through and with him are under the control of the Huzur Court, to which statements of their work are regularly submitted and checked.

Public Prosecutor.

14. Mr. Harshadrai V. Trivedi B. A. L. L. B., continues to be the Public Prosecutor. It will appear from Appendix VIII that the Criminal Courts of the State tried 373 persons in connection with 459 offences, of whom 153 were convicted, 29 acquitted, 127 discharged and 10 referred to higher courts. But of 153 convicted, 59 were only fined. Sentences on 51 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

15. Appendices X,XI and XII deal with the work of the Civil Courts showing the nature, value and disposal of original suits, results in appeals and number of applications for execution of decrees with their results. The total number of suits, applications and appeals filed during the year, together with the balance of the previous year, comes to 1803. Of these 765 suits, 489 applications and 29 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 520 on the file for next year.

Registration.

16. It will be seen from Appendix XV that 471 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,21,462-9-9 were registered, realising a sum of Rs. 6,532-4-8, as against Rs. 5,119-11-4 in the preceding year.

Extradition.

17. Eighteen persons were extradited through the Agency for trial; all were tried, of whom 15 were convicted, and 3 are awaiting trial. Two persons were extradited direct from Morvi who were both convicted.

Rajya Prakarni Bhayati and Settlement Court.

18. Mr. Popatlal Shivlal Patel B. A. L. L. B., is in charge of the Prakarni Bhayati Settlement Court. There were at the beginning of the year 2 cases on the file, 3 were newly instituted, 3 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year. The Judge of the Bhayati Court also inspects boundary pillars and attends to the numbering and readjusting of the same, with the help of surveyors.

Jails and Lock-ups.

19. There is one central jail at Dhrangadhra and 4 lock-ups, 1 each at Halvad, Seetapur, Charadva and Methan, the last having been recently opened owing to the establishment of a Thana Court there. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Dhrangadhra Jail. The general health of prisoners in the jail was

satisfactory. There was no death, nor any serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the jail and in the lock-ups was 128, as against 122 in the preceding year. The weaving class opened three years ago for carpets and cotton tape, to teach prisoners, was continued, and turned out carpets and cotton tape of the value of Rs. 742/-. The lock-ups are intended for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 15 days.

CHAPTER. IV.

Production, Distribution and Finance.

Rainfall.

In Appendix XVII is a tabulated statement showing the rainfall during the year and the following comparative statement shows the rainfall during the last five years:-

Years.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Inches.	24.90	29.75.	7.15.	19.91.	34.41.

This year the State was fortunate in having both seasonable and sufficient rain. The heavy rain in the month of Ashwin damaged the grain crop severely and brought about a leaf disease called " Chitry " in the cotton plants; it also prevented the cotton plants from flowering freely, as the fields were full of water and not easily dried with the advent of the winter. However the cotton plants improved with fine clear weather in November. Moreover the high prices of cotton will more than compensate for the loss caused by excessive rain and disease.

Prices and wages.

2. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of the staple foods during the year and the following were the wages of skilled and unskilled labour.

(1) Skilled labour.

Masons and Carpenters.

Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8 per day.

Sawyers and Bricklayers.

Re. 1-2 to Re. 1-8 per day.

(2) Unskilled labour.

Males. Ans. 12 to Re. 1-4 per day.

Females. Ans. 8 to Ans. 12 per day.

During the year the prices of food stuffs and ordinary necessaries of life advanced rapidly and great difficulty was experienced in getting ordinary field labour in outlying villages, even at the rate of Rs. 2/- per day, with food, during harvest time. Skilled and unskilled labour continues to be very much in demand, owing to the prosperity brought about by the high prices of cotton, and great difficulties are being experienced in supplying the ordinary wants of the State. The Public Works Department could not undertake certain works of utility not only for want of labour, but also owing to the high prices asked for materials, which were not always available.

Cheap grain shop.

3. During the time the town of Dhrangadhra and its surrounding villages were affected with plague, Your Highness' decision to open a cheap grain shop in Dhrangadhra was instrumental in reducing the difficulty of obtaining the staple foods and was highly appreciated.

Grain Compensation.

4. To minimize the hardships caused by the high prevailing rates, Your Highness was pleased to order grain compensation to be paid to low-paid subordinates in the State. This concession was obviously a great boon to many.

Loans.

5. The State treasury continued to advance loans to merchants and others to help commerce and industry, at a fair rate of interest as a general rule, and without interest in certain exceptional cases.

Trade.

6. The import trade. consisting mostly of metals, cloth, yarn, hardware, grain, sugar etc., amounted to Rs. 26,93,064 as against Rs 20,10,635 in the previous year, and the export trade, consisting chiefly of cotton, wool, stone, ghee, cotton seeds, hides etc., amounted to Rs. 83,24,168 as against Rs. 7,03,781. The increase in the import and export trade was due to high prices.

Manufactures and Industries.

7. Among the most important manufactures in the State are brass and copper vessels, stoneware, grinding stones and coarse cloth woven by the hand. The manufacture on a large scale of magnesium chloride still forms the subject of correspondence between the Government and the Durbar.

Dhrangadhra fine snuff owing to its high quality finds a ready market outside the State limits and is in consequence exported in large quantities.

The royalty on stone is recovered on the reduced scale reported two years ago. Added to this concession, a quarry siding has been open since September 1915. This arrangement enables stone merchants to book their wagons from the quarry siding direct to their destination. It is hoped that the provision of this siding, with the economies in transport charges which it permits, will materially stimulate the trade in stone.

The carpet industry and embroidery works, started last year, though in the experimental stage, are doing useful work.

Irrigation works.

8. The Tikar and Umerda lift irrigation works were reported on in previous years. This year there was no occasion to use these works, as we had very heavy late rains.

Factories.

9. The State owns 2 cotton presses and 8 ginning factories, including 4 ginning factories in Dhrangadhra, as against 3 last year; 1 ginning factory each at Halvad, Sitapur, Tikar and Umerda. The last two are worked by the same engines in the summer as operate the irrigation pumps in winter. One ginning factory containing 36 gins was added to the already existing 3 ginning factories in the town of Dhrangadhra to cope with the growing demands of the cotton trade.

Electric Installation.

10. The State owns an Electric Installation, where current is produced by two suction gas engines. In addition to the power supplied to the places mentioned in previous reports, current was furnished for lighting the main streets in the city. The spare power was profitably used for working the State Printing Press, two pumping stations and also for working a grinding mill and the small workshop attached to the motor garage. The total cost of the establishment, including the working expenses at the electric power house, amounted to Rs. 17,750/.

Telephones.

11. The telephone system, consisting of 28 telephones in Dhrangadhra proper and its Mahal towns, is working satisfactorily though the line to Halvad is frequently interrupted. Other Mahal towns, such as Charadva, Tikar, Methan and Umerda have yet to be connected with the system. Mr. Fida Ali E. Goawala, Engineer in charge of the Electric Power House, is also responsible for the telephones.

Finance.

12. The financial year is observed according to the Hindu Samvat year, which begins on the 1st Kartik and ends on Diwali day. The total receipts at the treasury, including the opening balance,

amounted to Rs. 34,15,601 and the total expenditure to Rs. 31,61,138, leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,54,463 for Samvat year 1974.

As stated in the last paragraph of this chapter of the previous administration Report, the State had fully paid its Government and Guarranteed liabilities, and also invested Rs. 4,75,000 /- in the Indian War Loan. This year, the State, being unhampered by any debt, was able to invest Rs. 5,00,000/- (five lacs) in the 2nd Indian War Loan and offer a contribution of Rs. 2,00,000/- (two lacs) towards the expenses of the war,. over and above large contributions made by His Highness to various war funds and institutions of public utility.

CHAPTER V.

Vital statistics and Medical Relief.

Medical Institutions.

The following institutions gave medical relief :-

(1) " The Prince of Wales " Hospital at Dhrangadhra (for both indoor and outdoor patients.) .

(2) The Prankunverba Zenana Hospital at Dhrangadhra (also for both in-patients and out-patients.).

(3) The Maconochie dispensary at Dhrangadhra, the sub-Assistant Surgeon of which is also in medical charge of the Central Jail at Dhrangadhra and of the State Police and other Forces.

(4) The Palace Dispensary at Dhrangadra, which is maintained at the palace solely for the convenience of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and members of his family.

(5) The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad.

(6) The Bai Raj Ba Chritable Dispensary at Raj Seetapur.

(7) The Charadva Dispensary.

(8) Tikar Dispensary.

(9) The Methan Dispensary.

(10) The Wood Dispensary at Umerda.

Medical Relief is given gratis at State expense at all these institutions.

Personnel.

2. The Department continued to work satisfactorily under the able and efficient management of the veteran Chief Medical Officer Dr. D. H. Baria, L. M. &. S. The Halvad Dispensary, in charge of the Assistant Surgeon, Dr Jivanlal P. Parekh, L. M. &. S. is reported to be doing good work.

Dr. Miss Gulbai Patel, the Lady Doctor in charge of the Prankunverba Zenana Hospital, resigned her post at the end of March. The Durbar is endeavouring to replace her by another Lady Doctor, but suitable candidates are scarce, notwithstanding the offer of a handsome remuneration.

Hosptial Buildings.

3. As regards buildings, the Prince of Wales Hospital is an old building and His Highness contemplates making improvements and additions, as soon as materials can be had at reasonable rates.

Treatment.

4. During the year 1917, 299 in-patients and 34,569 out-patients, giving a total of 34,868 persons, were treated at these institutions. The figures for the previous year were 465 in-patients and 36,133 out-patients, making a total of 36,598. The daily average attendance was 16.4 for in-patients and 520. 4 for out-patients, as against 29.8 and 562.5 respectively during the preceding year. The decrease in the number of patients was largely due to the prevalence of plague and the consequent evacuation.

Expenditure.

5. The total cost under this head was Rs. 29,628/-as against Rs. 36,607-6-1½ in the preceding year; the decrease is due to no new buildings being taken in hand.

Public health.

6. Except for an epidemic of plague in the winter months in Dhrangadhra, Sitapur and other villages, the public health was generally good. Plague had been unknown in the State for a period of nearly 10 years, but owing to some persons having brought infection from other affected areas by surreptitiously evading the preventive measures, it appeared in Dhrangadhra and elsewhere in 10 villages and caused 52 deaths. I have elsewhere dealt with this epidemic. The other chief

diseases in order of frequency were malaria, diseases of the digestive, and respiratory systems and diseases of the eye and the ear. During the year ending 31st March 1918, 193 cases of smallpox occurred in 11 villages with 15 deaths, all in non-vaccinated cases. Of the 193 cases of smallpox, 86 had been previously vaccinated and they all recovered. Measles was more or less prevalent, with some casualties.

Operations.

7. 1631 operations were performed of which 124 were major and 1,507 minor, as against 154 major and 1,982 minor during the preceding year. As regards cases of poisoning, 279 persons were treated as against 301 in the previous year. Out of this total of 279, there were 57 cases of snake-bite and 5 of opium poisoning.

Vital Statistics.

8. As regards Vital Statistics (vide Appendix XXIV) there was during the year under report a decrease of 185 births and increase of 294 deaths in the State as compared with the figures for the preceding year. The registration of births and deaths was carried out, as usual, by the Police Department.

Vaccination.

9. 2,773 primary vaccinations and 49 re-vaccinations were per-formed, as against 3,242 and 58 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of succesful vaccinations per 1000 of population was 34.8 as against 40.4 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 1,216-14-1 as against Rs. 1,132-0-2, and the average cost of each successful vac-cination was Re. 0-7-0 as against Re. 0-5-8 during the previous year. The increase in cost is due to more glycerinated calf lymph having been used in place of arm to arm vaccination.

The students in the boys' and girls' schools were examined as in the previous year, and those who were found insufficiently protected by vaccination were advised to be re-vaccinated.

Except for arm to arm vaccination at the vaccinators' head quarters at Dhrangadhra and Halvad, glycerinated calf lymph from the Government Vaccine Depot at Belgaum was used throughout the year with satisfactory results, as out of 2,225 primary vaccinations with it, successful results were obtained in 2,173 cases.

Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1917–18.

No.	Name of State.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Total Number of Villages.	Of the total number of Villages Visited by			Number of Children.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Smallpox.							Number of Persons successfully Vaccinated per 1,000 population.	Cost.		Remarks.
							Total No. Vaccinated.		Number Inspected.			No. of Villages affected.	Number of Cases.									
													Previously proctected.			Previously unprotected.						
				Vaccinators.	Inspector.	Superintendent.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	By Inspector.	By Superintendent.			Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.	Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.		Total.	Per each successful case.	
																				Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
1	Dhrangadhra.	79,142	151	150	115	27	P. 2724 R. 35	24 14	1513	517	P. 93.2 R. 71.4	11	86	0	0	92	15	0	34.8	1216-14-1	0—7—0	

Veterinary Department.

10. The Veterinary Department is in charge of Doctor Akbarkhan, a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, assisted by Dr. Umedsinhji F. Gohel, G B. V. C. newly-appointed in the latter part of January 1918. In the veterinary Dispensary, all animals are treated free of charge. 730 animals were treated against 610 in the preceding year. These includ--ed 538 State and 192 private animals and are classed as under:–

338 horses. 321 cattle. 56 dogs. 14 sheep and goats. 1 camel.

Out of the total number of 730 animals, 558 were completely cured, 129 were relieved and 43 died while under treatment. The total number of operations was 35, of which 23 were major and 12 minor. There were out-breaks of cattle disease in the Districts. Those reported to be frequent were foot and mouth disease and cow-pox. No cases of rinder-pest were found during the year but owing to the heavy rains, many cases of foot–rot in sheep and goats were reported. The senior Veterinary Surgeon visited the villages of Nana Ankewalia, Sokhada, Kuda, Seetapur, Narali, Rajpar, Panda Tirath, Golasan, Palasan, Sapakda, Bhalgamada, Dighadia, Kondh, Thala, Dudapur, Gala, Vrajpar, Jasapar, Bhechada, Bavli, Khod, Ajitgadh, Bharada, Vasadva, Kankavati, Ghanshyam--gadh, Merupar, and Ghanshyampur. The help rendered by the Veterinary Department and the strict segregation of infected cattle brought about satisfactory results.

The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,393-3-8½ as against Rs. 2,272-13-3½ in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Instruction.

General.

Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A., S. T. C. continued to be in charge of the Educational Department as its Superintendent for admini-strative, superintending and inspectorial work. His office staff remained the same and cost the State the sum of Rs. 3,120/-, as against Rs. 2,917 in the previous year.

Number of schools.

2. The institutions under him are (1) the Sir Ajitsinhji High School, at Dhrangadhra; (2) the Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad; (3) the three English Schools at Seetapur, Charadva and Tikar; (4) 49 Vernacular Schools for boys and (5) 5 Vernacular Schools for girls. Besides these 59 schools maintained by the State, there are 5 private schools, three at Dhrangadhra and 2 at Halvad. Of these schools, 1 Urdu Madressa and 1 Sanskrit pathshala at Dhrangadhra and 1 Sanskrit pathshala at Halvad are grant-in-aid schools.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure on Public Instruction, inclusive of the Inspection Establishment charges and scholarships awarded to college students, amounted to Rs, 31,886.

Scholarships for (a) Collegiate Education.

4. The scholarships referred to in the above paragraph include those for collegiate education and are given to State subjects studying in different colleges at Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Junagadh and to one student by name Pranjiwan Kanji Dave, studying at the Hyderabad (Sind) Medical school, who having passed his L. R. C. P. & S. Examination was posted to the Methan Dispensary in December 1917. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,603 during the year.

Besides these State scholarships, several private scholarships are given by the Dewan, the Judicial Assistant and the Vidyotejak Mandal of the local Brahmins.

(b) Ver. Training colleges.

There are 5 scholars under training at the Barton Female Training College, and 1 at the Hunter Male Training College, Rajkot, receiving stipends from this State. Bai Chandagavri Kalyanji having passed out of the College with a 3rd year's Certificate was appointed as Head Mistress at the Charadva girls' school.

Attendance.

5. The following table shows the classification of State Schools and the number of pupils attending thereat during the year under report :–

Schools.	No. of schools on 31st March 1918.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1918.	Remarks.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra. ...	1	414	Slight decrease in the number of pupils is due to some having joined schools in other places owing to the plague epidemic.
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School. Halvad.	1	175	
Seetapur Middle School.	1	50	
Tikar Middle School.	1	30	
Charadva Middle School.	1	24	
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Tikar and Sitapur. ...	4	943	
Village Schools for boys.	45	1275	
Girls' Schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Sitapur, Charadva and Tikar...	5	418	
Total... ...	59	3,329	

6. The following statement shows the number of students receiving education in the State schools during the past five years:–

Class of Schools.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
1. English Schools ...	568	612	662	773	693
2. Gujarati Boys' Schools....	2010	1964	2127	2149	2218
3. Gujarati Girls' ,, ...	446	453	449	450	418
Total...	3024	3029	3238	3372	3329

Examinations.

7. The following comparative statement shows the results of annual examinations for the last two years:–

Schools.	1916–17.			1917–18.		
	Present-ed.	Passed.	Percentage.	Present-ed.	Passed.	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School,* Dhrangadhra. ...	333	151	45.3	*Not examined as the school was closed on account of plague.		
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad. ...	159	81	50.9	167	106	63.4
Sitapur English School.* ...	48	11	22.9	—	—	—
Tikar English School. ...	23	13	56.5	30	18	60
Charadva English School ...	26	15	57.6	24	16	66.6
Vernacular Girls' Schools (exclusive of Infant Classes)...	207	164	79.2	70	58	82.8
Vernacular Boys' Schools (exclusive of Infant Classes)...	1417	994	70.1	991	816	82.3

The work of the department was much disorganized in consequence of the plague and the temporary closing of some schools.

Sir Ajitsinhji High school.

8. The Sir Ajitsinhji High School at Dhrangadhra teaches upto the Matriculation standard and prepares students for the Government School Final Examination and Drawing Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Mr. K. D. Acharya, M. A. continued to be in charge of this institution and his work was reported to be satisfactory. The higher standards are taught by experienced graduates borne on the staff. Messrs. Naglingam G. Keshari and Parikh Liladhar Damer were newly appointed and Mr. Harjiwan M. Maniar transferred from the Charadva English School.

Attendance and results.

9. There were 414 boys on the school register at the end of the year. Twelve boys were sent up at the last Matriculation Examination, and 2 at the School Final Examination, of whom 6 boys passed the former examination and 1 boy the latter examination.

Drawing Examinations.

10. This year, in consequence of the out-break of plague both at Limbdi (the examination centre) and at Dhrangadhra, the ideas of sending up boys to the drawing examinations had to be dropped. With the abolition of other examination centres in Kathiawad (including Dhrangadhra), students experience much difficulty; it is earnestly hoped that the Inspector of Drawing will restore the former centre of Dhrangadhra.

Laboratory.

11. The school laboratory is furnished with the necessary apparatus and its other wants are being supplied from time to time as they arise.

Physical Culture.

12. The physical culture of boys is attended to, cricket, football and hockey being regularly played. His Highness takes a personal interest in these games, and often joins the boys in forming parties and arranging tournaments. The Headmaster in his report requests that the open space adjacent to the school compound be levelled for utilisation as a cricket ground. At present the boys play cricket on the open plot in front of the school hostel. Now that Mr. Keshari's appointment has been made, boys under his guidance are sure to impove their form at cricket and give a better account of themselves.

Hostels (a) Sir Ajitsinhji Hostel.

13. The Sir Ajitsinhji hostel is located in a State building near the post office in the old Police lines. This year there were ten boarders

mostly from the mofussil. The establishment charges of the hostel are defrayed by the State and the boys are looked after by a resident assistant master of the High School under the supervision of the Headmaster.

(b) Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Rajput Hostel.

14. The Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Rajput Hostel was opened for Rajput boys two years ago. The State provided a building for it and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5000/- per annum. The deficit is made up from a fund raised by the members of the community, who are now fully alive to the advantages of educating their sons. There were 70 boys on the register, 40 studying in the English classes and 30 in Vernacular, as against 33 in English and 25 in Vernacular in the previous year.

Halvad Middle school.

15. The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad continues to be in charge of Mr. Jaykrishna B. Dave, B. A. The school is gaining in popularity and the staff is reported to be doing good work. To cope with the increased work due to the opening of Standard VI, Mr. Manilal N. Shah, B. A. was appointed during the year. The question of a new building must stand over until the return of normal conditions.

Other English schools.

16. The three English schools at Seetapur, Tikar and Charadva are doing good work under their respective heads. Of these, the Seetapur school takes the lead and has a fairly large attendance. To improve the tone of the Charadva English School, Mr. Manishanker U. Dave, an experienced teacher, was appointed during the year. Efforts are being made to put the Tikar English school in charge of a better qualified and experienced head.

Primary schools.

17. The State maintains 49 primary boys' schools and 5 girls' schools at an annual cost of Rs. 18,439 as against Rs. 16,584 in the previous year. Three more boys' schools at Ranmalpur, Juna Ghanshyamgadh and Khambhada, and one girls' school at Charadva, were opened during the year. Over und above these, there are 5 private schools, 3 at Dhrangadhra and 2 at Halvad, of which 2 schools at Dhrangadhra (Pathshala and Urdu Madressa) and Pathshala at Halvad are grant-in-aid schools.

Annual Examinations.

18. Mr. Jaykrishna Dave, the Headmaster of the Halvad middle school, and the Taluka masters of Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Tikar Taluka schools, were deputed to conduct the annual examinations of such village schools as were working under the supervision of the Edu-cational Superintendent. The results are embodied in the Statement on page 35.

State libraries.

19. There are four public libraries in the State which receive State grants and are freely used by the public. The issue of books therefrom is subject to subscription charges according to the classification of members. The number of members of the Jaswantsinhji Library located in the Lady Hardinge Institute at Dhrangadhra rose from 73 to 80, and the subscriptions to Rs. 344 from Rs. 330. The total receipts, including the recovery of arrears, amounted to Rs. 851, and the expenditure to Rs. 619. This year 31 fresh books were added to the stock of English books and 31 Gujarati books, bringing the total number on the register to 2,778 volumes.

Private Libraries.

20. There are two private libraries in Dhrangadhra, viz– the Jain Library and the Sanskrit Pathshala Library, both maintained by private funds.

CHAPTER VII.

Municipalities.

General.

There are three Municipalities in the State, one each at the headquarters of the three important Mahals of Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Seetapur, all financed by the State and placed under the direct management and control of State officers.

Personnel.

2. The Dhrangadhra City Municipality is presided over by the Judicial Assistant to His Highness. Mr. Bapuji Jamshedji Mody, Municipal Secretary, in consequence of ill health and old age, was invalided and retired on pension from 1st February 1918 and was succeeded by Mr. Framji Cowasji Mody. By Mr. Bapuji's retirement on pension and the demise of Mr. M. G. Bhatt, the President of the Dhrangadhra City Municipality, the State has lost two able and energetic officers.

The Halvad Municipality is managed by the Halvad Nyayadhish as Chairman with a Secretary under him. The Sitapur Nyayadhish looks after the Sitapur Municipality.

Street lighting.

3. The city of Dhrangadhra has the advantage of electric current from the power house at Dhrangadhra for lighting the main streets. The small lanes and bylanes in Dhrangadhra, as well as all streets in Halvad and Seetapur are lighted with oil lamps.

4. No fire worth noting occurred during the year; but there was an outbreak of plague in Dhrangadhra, Raj Seetapur and several villages in the latter part of January 1918, which lasted until the end of April. The total number of plague cases and deaths was 64 and 52 respectively. Infection was brought into Dhrangadhra by persons from Gujarat and other parts of Kathiawar, where plague was raging in a very severe form. These are very small figures when compared with the number of seizures and deaths in other plague-infected places. This was mainly due to early evacuation and inoculation. The Chief Medical Officer reports very favourably of the help rendered to him by the Police and the Municipal Departments, the former by detecting plague cases and removing such cases to huts specially erected outside the town and keeping watch and ward over the whole town, when it was almost evacuated and the latter by disinfecting plague-infected houses and localities and attending to the general sanitation of the town.

Out-break of Plague epidemic.

5. The Municipality looks after the roads within its specified limits and attends to the general conservancy of the town proper and its suburbs. It planted large number of trees on the road-sides.

Roads.

6. The work of city survey of Dhrangadhra proper and exa--mining old lekhs (title deeds) and executing new ones with respect to the sites sold in Dhrangadhra, is entrusted to the Municipal President, whereas in the Districts the survey proceedings are con--ducted under the supervision of the local Vahivatdars and are reported to the President's Office at Dhrangadhra. During the year 888 new lekhs were passed.

City survey.

7. The total expenditure under this head, exclusive of the cost of electric lighting and salaries, amounted to Rs. 26,514/-.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public works.

Mr. Harilal V. Mody, B. A., L. C. E., State Engineer, continued to be in charge of the Public Works Department, which also included the electric installation, telephone exchange, motor garage and tramways.

General.

Works

2. The following original and repair works were taken in hand and completed during the year:–

1. New compound wall to the Secretariat buildings.
2. New ginning factory of 36 gins at Dhrangadhra.
3. Repairs to the Dhrangadhra–Wadhwan trunk road.
4. Repairs to the city tramway line.
5. A portion of the new Dhrangadhra–Methan Road.
6. The new gin–store buildings.
7. Repairs to the " Shakti Mata " temple at Halvad.
8. Additions to the ginning factory at Halvad
9. Repairs to the Station Road at Halvad.
10. Iron–barred enclosure to the lions' and panthers' cages in Jaswant Bag compound.

Many other works, though provided for in the Budget, could not be undertaken owing to the shortage of labour, scarcity of building materials and the out–break of plague.

Repairs.

3. In addition to these, extensive repairs were carried out to other Durbari and public buildings.

Tramway.

4. The tramway service, introduced in the town of Dhrangadhra in October 1916, has been much appreciated by the people, as will be seen from the large number of passengers and goods carried. The number of passengers during the year was 1,15,596 and the total goods 2,65,940 maunds.

Electric Installa-tion.

5. The total cost of the electrical establishment, including the working expenses at the electric power house, amounted to Rs. 17,750, as against Rs. 8,715 in the previous year.

Motor Garage.

6. Attached to the motor house is a small work-shop, where repairs to motor cars and carriages, including painting and upholstery, are carried out. The total expenditure on the motor house and workshop, including establishment and working charges, amounted to Rs. 45,588/.

Ancient monu-ments.

7. The unique group of famous Suttee temples and Palias at Halvad is of great antiquity, both historically and archæologically, and

the State Public Works Department repaired some of them without impairing their archæological value.

CHAPTER IX.

Railway.

General.

The total length of Railway line owned by the State, including sidings and quarry line, remained the same as mentioned in the last year's report, viz- of 46.69 miles, distributed as under:-

1. Wadhwan–Dhrangadhra section.	Main line	20.43	miles
„ „ „	Sidings	2.09	„
2. Dhrangadhhra–Halvad section.	Main line	19.72	„
„ „ „	Sidings	1.89	„
3. Dhrangadhra Quarry line	...	2.56	„
	Total	46.69	miles.

The Bhavnagar State Railway administration continues to work the line.

Earnings.

2. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year ending 31st March 1918 amounted to Rs. 1,47,943-7-8 as against Rs. 1,19,768-4-3 in the preceding year, and the net earnings to Rs. 57,761-1-8 as against Rs. 41,622-14-6 in the preceding year. The net earnings fall far short of the expected income which is largely due to (1) general shortage of wagons on home and foreign lines; (2) heavy repairs on the Dhrangadhra--Halvad line owing to the wash-outs and insufficiency of water out-lets, where required; and (3) to the restrictions imposed on goods traffic from time to time by Government, necessitated by the war.

Rolling stock.

3. The State contemplates acquiring its own coaching and goods vehicles, but this question must remain in abeyance until the return of normal conditions. The rolling stock at present owned by the State remains the same as mentioned in the last year's report.

Stone traffic.

4. In consequence of restrictions on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge), necessitated by the war, there was a slump in the stone traffic.

Materials supplied to Government for war purposes.

5. Out of the surplus stock of the Dhrangadhra-Halvad extension, 12 material trollies, fishplates and dogspikes were supplied by the State to Government for war purposes through the Bhavnagar Railway Administration.

Extention to Malia.

6. The extension of Dhrangadhra Railway to Malia still forms the subject of correspondence between Government and the State.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and Printing.

The Stationery Department and the State Printing Press continue to be in charge of the Private Secretary as heretofore. The total cost of stationery and printing of forms etc. supplied to the different departments of the State amounted to Rs. 7,881/-.

The State Printing Press.

2. The State Printing Press is doing satisfactory work. In addition to the printing of forms required for the different State offices, and the Raj Gazette, private job work amounting to Rs. 402-14-3 was done during the year.

Anathashram and gratuitous relief given in grains to widows.

3. The " Sunderba Anathashram " founded in loving memory of His Highness' mother, continues to give relief to the poor and the destitute. The total number of inmates during the year was 8,250 and daily average 22. The monthly expenses per head came to Rs. 10-8-0.

In addition to the relief given above under His Highness Maharaja Raj Saheb's orders, relief was given during the year to 186 widows irrespective of caste or creed, by allotting them 2,103 maunds of grain valued at Rs. 6,309.

Club.

4. The Dhrangadhra Officers' Club called the " Shri Ghan-shyamsinhji Club " continues to thrive under the fostering care of its patron, His Highness Maharaja Raj Saheb, who takes a great interest in the institution. Besides offering recreation to its members after the day's work, this is a place where all the State Officers mix freely with His Highness and the Dewan, and pass their evenings in playing tennis, billiards and other games. The club building also serves for informal gatherings and parties on festive occasions.

5. The Jaswant Bag and the Ma Saheb's Gardens, Mansar and Ranmalsar, are places resorted to by the public for recreation purposes. In pursuance of His Highness' orders, the State band plays twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the Jaswant Bag, and once a week, on Mondays, in the compound of "Shakti Mata" temple, dedicated to the family goddess of the ruling dynasty. Public recreations.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this report of the administration of Your Highness' State, it gives me great pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of the different departments and other officers, whose zeal in their work, devotion to their duties, and hearty and loyal co-operation, have been largely instrumental in contributing to the efficient working of the administration of Your Highness' State.

Huzur Office,
Dhrangadhra, *20th September 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Dhrangadhra State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1917–18.

Serial Number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1.	R. S. Mansinhji Suratsinhji, C. I. E., ...	Dewan.	1911 A. D.		
2.	K. S. Natwarsinhji.	Police Commissioner. ...	1911 ,,		Holds Joint charge of Revenue & Police Commissionerships.
3.	Dr. Darasha H. Baria. L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer ...	1882 ,,		
4.	Mr. Manishanker G. Bhatt. B. A., L L. B. ...	Judicial Assistant. ...	1911 ,,	1918.	Died on 30th March 1918.
5.	,, Bhagwandas Harjiwandas Parekh. B. A., L L. B. ...	Personal Assistant to Dewan. ...	1917 ,,		
6.	,, Popatlal S. Patel, B. A., L L. B.	Ag. Sar Nyayadhish ...	1913 ,,		
7.	,, Harilal V. Mody. B. A., L. C. E. ...	State Engineer	1912 ,,		
8.	,, Ratilal K. Sitwala.	Accountant General. ...	1915 ,,		
9.	K. S. Balsinhji	Abadi Adhikari... ...	1916 ,,		
10.	Mr. Amritlal V. Mody. M. A., L L. B. ...	Director of Commerce & Industry. ...	1917 ,,		
11.	Dr. Miss Gulbai P. Patel, M. B. B. S.	Lady Doctor in charge Shree Prankunvarba Zenana Hospital. ...	1917 ,,	1918.	Resigned on 24-3-18.
12.	Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta. B. A., S. T. C. ...	Educational Superintendent	1911 ,,		

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrangadhra State.

Serial Number.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
1	The Civil Procedure Code	British Codes followed.	Nil.	
2	,, Criminal Procedure Code			
3	,, Indian Penal Code			
4	,, Contract Act	British Acts followed in spirit only.		
5	,, Evidence Act			
6	,, Specific Relief Act			
7	,, Court Fees Act			
8	,, Stamp Laws	Local Acts adapted to local requirements from British Indian Acts.		
9	,, Laws of Limitation			
10	,, Registration Act			
11	,, Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh			
12	,, Explosive Substances Act			
13	,, Cattle Trespass Act 1913–14	——No——		
14	Public Performance Act 1913—14	,,		
15	Rules to prevent Mianas &c.	,,		
16	The Gambling Act	,,		
17	The Official Secrets Act	,,		
18	Rules and forms re-surveillance &c.	,,		
19	Rules to regulate manufacture and sale of Poisonous Drugs	,,		
20	Rules regarding sale of stimulants, &c.. (Tea & Coffee)	,,		
21	Tramway Act	,,		

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1917–18.

ARMS OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting officers shown.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men-					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery	16	2	0	1	4	13	1	12 (6 serviceable, 6 unserviceable)	0	1	1	11	Rs. 3216-0-0	
Maharana's Own Lancers	43	14	...	...	19	38	1	...	...	5	12	21	Rs. 12840-0-0	
Total	59	16	...	1	23	51	2	12	0	6	13	32	Rs. 16056-0-0	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX. IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1917–18.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Police Commissioner...	1	300									
Superintendent of Police	1	125									
Assistant Superintendent of Police...	1	80									
Chief Constables	6	First Grade Rs. 52 Second ,, ,, 42 Third ,, ,, 37 Fourth ,, ,, 32	Rs. 1,08,312–0–0	...	...	15	176	...	164	...	There are 97 vacancies in the Police Force.
Foot Police	303	First Grade Rs. 12 Second ,, ,, 11 Third ,, ,, 10									
Mounted Police	40	First Grade Rs. 23 Second ,, ,, 22 Third ,, ,, 21									
Camel Sowars...	12	One Grade Rs. 15									
	364										

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

Number.	State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused con-victed.		Number of accused acquit-ted or dis-charged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4)		Percentage of convicted, accused, sent for trial (column 5.)		Remarks.
		1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadhra.	107	142	137	124	121	123	104	99	14	10	75.9	79.8	85.9	80.5	14 awaiting trial.

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentages of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.			
Dhrangadhra	2698 3 3	5155 12 0	674 13 9	2802 14 3	~~24.98~~ 25	54.35	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprison-ment.		Imprison-ment. & fine.								Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigourous.	Simple.	Rigourous.	Fine only.	Whipping.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder, Rape, Breach of Trust, Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Theft, Kidnapping, Suicide, Mischief. etc.	29	459	488	211	205	373	153	14	20	2	58	59	0	153	156	0	3	31	26	8	19	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	61	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

Number.	Names of the Courts of the State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year 1916–17.	Brought to trial in 1917–18					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1916–17.	1917–18.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1916–17.	1917–18.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Criminal Courts....	405	459	16	145	6	197	9	0	395	373	127	29	153	10	3	51	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dhrangadhra.	2	14	0	0	4	3	11	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX. X.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in Courts of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	Value.	Suits *re*-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	68	104	803	918	871	1022	767	765	104	257	Rs. 82253–10–6½	13	894	11	725	143	18	8	0	200	339	85	141	Rs. 54447–5–4½.	Y. M. D. 1 0 22	

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1917—18.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of Applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1916-17.	1917-18.		1916-17.	1917-18.	Value of present year.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Value of present year.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Value of present year.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
6	74	247	Rs. 131521-0-7	453	471	Rs. 38441-9-11	527	718	Rs. 169962-10-6	280	489	Rs. 37921-10-6	247	229	Rs. 132041-0-0	116	58	55	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	
2	14	28	54	35	68	63	40	29	28	34	Rs. 43885-1-7	Rs. 13492-4-0	14	5	13	8	9	7	1	8	3	1	Y. M. D. 0 7 24	Y. M. D. 0 8 16	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917-18.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks. (showing mortality among convicts in Jails).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. 1916-17.	Total. 1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.				
Dhrangadhra											
Halvad										Y. M. Days.	
Seetapur	5	32	96	122	128	19.8	12.9	30	Rs. 5743-6-6½	0 0 26	Nil.
Charadwa											
Methan...											

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement of Registration of Documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DHRANGADHRA. ...	464	471	325	262	113	170	19	21	1	0	6	18	464	471	Rs. 215345–13–0.	Rs. 221462–9–9	...	...	...	...	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917-18.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
———	464	215345-13-0	5119—11—4	471	221462-9-9	6532—4—8	
Total	464	215345-13-0	5119—11—4	471	221462-9-9	6532—4—8	
Deduct-Expenditure...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Net profit.	.....	.....	5119—11—4	.....	.....	6532—4—8	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1917.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1918.	Remarks.
		1916–17.	1917–18.		1916–17.	1917–18.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dhrangadhra Municipality	13594—8—5	30292–0–0 (State grant) 4273–14–9	22260–0–0 (State grant) 2418–5–6	38272–13–11	20971–6–4	38272–13–11	Nil	
Halvad Municipality ...	Nil	2250–0–0 +218–3–4	3075–1–10	3075–1–10	2468–3–4	3075–1–10	Nil	
Seetapur Municipality ...	Nil	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	1000–0–0	Nil	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

Names of Places.	April 1917.	May 1917.	June 1917.	July 1917.	August 1917.	September 1917.	October 1917.	November 1917.	December 1917.	January 1918.	February 1918.	March 1198.	Total.	Past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarkr.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadhra	0 0	2 28	3 13	9 74	9 62	6 82	6 ~~26~~	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	37 85	21 11	21 31	
Halvad	0 0	4 0	3 61	13 3	6 37	1 85	5 97	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	34 83	24 37	22 54	
Seetapur	0 0	0 55	0 56	12 45	5 51	5 6	7 83	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	31 96	18 82	17 27	
Charadwa	0 0	5 60	4 41	15 36	10 19	1 39	6 34	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	43 29	20 56		As these four Dispensaries were opened at the end of 1912, there is no record for the previous one year.
Methan	0 0	2 70	1 64	10 15	8 34	2 96	6 22	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	32 1	~~17~~ 19 ~~15~~ 86		
Tikar	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 85	11 6	5 45	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	27 36	~~17~~ 19 ~~86~~ 38		
Umarda	0 0	2 56	4 36	7 7	7 51	4 27	7 77	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	33 54	17 27		

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July ~~1918~~.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of staple food-grains in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

ARTICLES.	During March 1917 Per one Rupee.			During March 1918 Per one Rupee.			Remarks.
	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	
Bajri	0	10	0	0	7	40	
Joowari	0	13	40	0	10	0	
Wheat	0	8	40	0	6	40	
Gram	0	10	0	0	8	0	Bengali Seers of 80 Tolas.
Rice	0	6	40	0	5	0	
Mug	0	8	0	0	7	0	
Muth	0	13	40	0	10	0	
Adad	0	8	0	0	6	40	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

Description of Works.	State Funds			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Secretariat	1870 15 2	.....	1870 15 2	...	...	...	1870 15 2
New Record Office ...	2945 4 11½	.....	2945 4 11½	...	...	...	2945 4 11½
Wood Hostel Wadhwan Camp ...	138 3 7½	.....	138 3 7½	...	...	...	138 3 7½
Tramway Line	4922 0 11	.....	4922 0 11	...	...	...	4922 0 11
Ginning Factories, Cotton Presses & Irrigation Works ...	7423 13 5½	.....	7423 13 5½	...	...	...	7423 13 5½
Old Buildings	.....	4008 14 7½	4008 14 7½	...	...	...	4008 14 7½
Miscellaneous	15823 4 4	.....	15823 4 4	...	...	...	15823 4 4
Total. ...	33123 10 5½	4008 14 7½	37132 9 1	...	...	...	37132 9 1

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horse and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
DHRANGADHRA STATE	1917–18.	17559	15282	2455	10682	479	573	218	2510	94660	5403	72	1004	3912	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

NAME OF STATE.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	
DHRANGADHRA. ...	1	4204—0—0	1	10804—0—0	1	301—0—0	...	...	3	15309—0—0	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917-18. (Samvat Year 1973).

No.	Items.	Amount.	Total.
	CASH BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	Rs. 1,08,306	Rs. 1,08,306
	Receipts.		
1	Revenue receipts	,, 21,38,563	
2	Jamabundi from Bhayats &c.	,, 29,020	
3	Dhrangadhra State Railway	,, 1,47,943	
4	Salt Revenue...	,, 11,200	
5	Stamps and Court fees	,, 10,170	
6	Judicial Courts	,, 26,164	
7	Deshdan	,, 2,20,538	
8	Customs	,, 76,278	
9	Excise and other receipts	,, 14,804	
10	Public Works Department	,, 6,394	
11	Recovery of old dues	,, 2,93,915	
12	Miscellaneous...	,, 3,32,306	
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	Rs. 33,07,295	Rs. 33,07,295
	TOTAL INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE.....	....	Rs. 34,15,601
	Expenditure.		
1	Administration Charges	Rs. 2,65,001	
2	Raj Kutumb Allowances	,, 1,36,676	
3	Medical Expenses	,, 29,628	
4	Municipal Expenses	,, 26,514	
5	Educational Expenses	,, 31,886	
6	Public Works Expenses	,, 47,102	
7	Dharmada Expenses	,, 29,835	
8	Peshkashi and Jortalbi	,, 44,677	
9	General Falo, &c.	,, 5,137	
10	War Funds...	,, 42,703	
11	Travelling expenses and Pilgrimage	,, 1,02,872	
12	Rajya Kharach	,, 1,06,811	
13	Office Expenses	,, 56,394	
14	Stationery	,, 7,881	
15	Advances to merchants and banks	,, 6,10,504	
16	Investment in the War Loan of 1917	,, 4,75,000	
17	Other investments	,, 46,180	
18	Principal and Interest of Government Loan ...	,, 3,81,776	
19	Do Do Manavadar Loan ...	,, 1,36,546	
20	Miscellaneous old debts	,, 1,29,085	
21	Jamdarkhana	,, 1,35,848	
22	Railway Expenses	,, 90,182	
23	Miscellaneous	,, 2,22,900	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE...	Rs. 31,61,138	Rs. 31,61,138
	CLOSING BALANCE CASH...	,, 2,54,463	,, 2,54,463
		GRAND TOTAL...	Rs. 34,15,601

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
								Rs. A. P.		
1	The Prince of Wales' Hospital, Dhrangadhra	11450	161	113	31	6	11	13817 5 10	157. 3	
2	The Prankunverba Zenana Hospital ,,	5224	138	101	29	2	6	3819 15 5	72. 4	
3	The Maconochie Dispensary ,,	1819	...	...	...	...	...	1283 14 4½	28. 1	
4	Halvad Dispensary	4301	...	...	...	...	...	2215 9 ½	92. 9	
5	Seetapur Do	3848	...	...	...	...	...	1516 8 2½	56. 0	
6	Charadwa Do	2854	...	...	...	...	...	1129 5 5½	35. 1	
7	Tikar Do	1977	...	...	...	...	...	923 4 10	22. 7	
8	Methan Do	1312	...	...	...	...	...	435 6 11	48. 8	
9	Umarda Wood Dispensary	1784	...	...	...	...	...	829 12 8	23. 5	
	Total...	34569	299	214	60	8	17	Rs. 25971 2 9	536. 8	

Huzur Office,

Dhrangadhra, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917-18.

NAME OF STATE.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1916-17.	1917-18.			1916-17.	1917-18.			1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	
DHRANGADHRA.	79,142 as per Census of 1911	2442	2257	....	185	1867	2161	294	.....	30	28	23	27	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1917–18.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1916–17.	1917–18.		1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.	High School	Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Total.	
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Sir Ajitsinhji High School ... Dhrangadhra.	460	414							* This sum includes Rs. 1603 paid as scholarships to College and High School students from State Funds and Rs. 120 from other sources.
1	1	Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad.	197	175							
1	1	Seetapur English School... ...	50	50							
1	1	Tikar English School... ...	36	30	2555.28	2610.27	*13292–0–0	4241–0–0	†18439–0–0	35972–0–0	† This sum includes Rs. 325 paid as scholarships at Male & Female Training Colleges, Rajkot and State Girls' Schools.
1	1	Charadva English School ...	30	24							
46	49	Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	2149	2218							
4	5	Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	450	418							

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1918.*

MANSINH S. JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

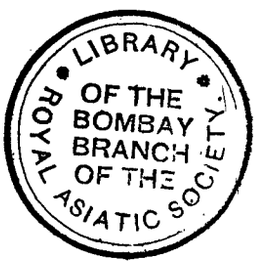
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHRANGADHRA STATE

FOR THE

Year ending the 31st March 1919.



Dhrangadhra.

PRINTED AT THE STATE ELECTRIC PRESS.

1919.

No. 154 of 1919.

HUZUR OFFICE,
DHRANGADHRA, 5th *September*, *1919.*

To,

His Highness Maharana Shri,
SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.,
MAHARAJA RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA,
DHRANGADHRA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In obedience to Your Highness' orders, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

I beg to remain,
Your Highness' most obedient servant.
MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewán, Dhrangadhra State.

INTRODUCTION.

The conclusion of peace after long years of war has been received with the most lively satisfaction in Dhrangadhra, and the issue of the present annual Administration Report affords an opportunity for briefly summarising the part which the State has played in the war. His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb has contributed to the various War Funds a total sum of Rs. 4,39,695-2-0 and has invested Rs. 9,75,000 in War Loans. The subjects of the State, so far as is known, have contributed Rs. 29,000 to War Funds and have invested Rs. 5,09,305 in War Loans. In addition to this, 128 combatants and 102 non-combatants were enlisted in the State for War Service. The financial totals of these contributions and investments appear all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was only recently that the efforts of His Highness-steadily maintained since he succeeded, in 1911, to the gadi, an empty treasury and an inheritance overburdened with a heavy load of debt-have been crowned with success in completely freeing the State from debt. The State was also able to be of service in various other ways, such as supplying a number of Australian horses, and during the recent Afghan War-when His Highness once again placed all his resources at the service of the Government of India-four motor cars with their drivers were supplied to the Military Authorities and maintained at the expense of Dhrangadhra State. Yet one more opportunity of coming to the aid of Government occurred during the present year, when, in reply to the ready offer of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, a detachment of the State Police was specially deputed to patrol the railway line between Viramgam and Lilapur during the recent disturbances and attacks upon communications in British India. It is a source of the greatest gratification to His Highness that his offers of assistance have thus been accepted in the same spirit of confident readiness as that in which they were made, and it was with a feeling of the most profound thankfulness that he learned of the termination of the war in a just and righteous peace.

In the same manner as the Imperial Budget is year by year bound to be, in the words of a former Finance Member, "a gamble in rain" the fortunes of an agricultural State like Dhrangadhra are in great part at the mercy of the seasons. The administrative year reviewed

in this volume was marked by an exceedingly scanty rainfall which was in painful contrast to the copious rainfall of the previous year. The result was that a diminished area was brought under cotton cultivation with, of course, the further result that there was a comparatively poor out-turn of the cotton upon which the prosperity of the State chiefly depends. Fortunately it was possible adequately to deal with the consequent distress and in doing this the prudent foresight displayed by His Highness in previous years was amply justified. A generous policy of loans and tagavi was adopted, arrears of debt were wiped off, the duty on grain was removed, and an early purchase of fodder by the State, together with the fodder reserves which it has been the policy of the Administration to accumulate, made it possible to meet the needs of the situation in such a way that cattle mortality due to famine alone was comparatively slight. Every encouragement was given to well construction and to the formation of cattle camps, and the ready co-operation of the people in famine measures made the State able to surmount a season of potential disaster without seeking external assistance. The case of the poor and needy, who were much affected by high prices, was met by the distribution of free grain or of grain at cheap rates, and the general experience of the year was that the arrangements made to deal with these inevitable contingencies were wholly adequate to the occasion. High prices were an incident of the year not wholly due to famine and not peculiar to Dhrangadhra. Wages, however, remained high and, as in former years, the State continued to attract immigrants. This increase in the population, which is due to the establishment of the permanent tenancy system, and to the assiduous care with which His Highness has endeavoured to promote the content-ment and prosperity of his people, is shown by the remarkable fact that, in spite of the unpropitious monsoon, a considerable area of waste and uncultivated land was brought under the plough.

The economic condition of the people was more adversely affected by epidemics than by the failure of the monsoon. During 1918 the State was, for the second time in its history, visited by plague. As soon as it had made its appearance, the most drastic measures were decided upon. The Capital of the State was evacuated for several months and this operation, carried out with a thoroughness and on a scale for which in all probability there is no parallel, was attended by

the most striking results. In all 34 towns and villages were affected, but, thanks to the evacuation of the Capital and to widespread measures of inoculation, only 53 deaths from plague were recorded and of those inoculated, only one died. The significance of those figures would be more obvious if a comparison could be made with the returns from neighbouring territories in which the epidemic was countered with less efficacious means. Before the attack of the influenza epidemic, however, Dhrangadhra could no more hope to stand than could the rest of India and those other countries in which it has taken its appalling toll of life. The mortality from influenza in the State is estimated at 492 persons in Dhrangadhra itself and 4002 from other parts of the State. To deal with this visitation, the already generous provision of hospitals and dispensaries was supplemented by the establishment of travelling dispensaries and by the free distribution to the sick of medicines and comforts through the medium of house to house visits paid by officials and volunteers. It is particularly noticeable that the reponse to the call for volunteers in this dangerous work of mercy was as prompt as it was generous and that school-boys took part in it, by helping at dispensaries, with an alacrity and a sense of social service which are in the highest degree creditable to them and to their teachers.

The full effect on a community of such an epidemic is not immediately apparent, but it must at once touch almost every sphere of activity. Education is one of the first provinces in which its action is felt, and the work of the Education Department in Dhrangadhra was necessarily much disorganised by the temporary closing of schools on account of the epidemic. Yet the number of students attending the State schools continues to show a steady annual increase.

The finances of the State are in this case the last index of present prosperity or the reverse, owing to the fact that the financial year is reckoned from Dewali and so does not coincide with the ad--ministrative year. The revenue of 46¾ *lacs*, therefore, which is recorded in this report, and which is the largest the State has ever received, is of course, the result of the favourable rains in the previous year during which the area cultivated-more particularly that under cotton-was far above the average. In pursuance of its established policy, which has led to Dhrangadhra cotton having a consistently high reputation in the

Bombay market, steps have been taken to preserve the character of the staple and to prevent the admixture of cotton. The benefit of this is by now as much appreciated by the cultivator in Dhrangadhra as by the buyers in Bombay.

Next year's report will show in the revenue figures how far the fortunes of the State have to fluctuate in an unfavourable year, and these fluctuations must to a great extent continue until other industries than agriculture are more fully developed. The industrial resources of the State are not at present great but their possibilities are very con--siderable. Dhrangadhra stone has for long been famous in Western India and a great stimulus to the quarrying of it has been given by the reduction of the Royalty on it and by the opening, in 1915, of a railway quarry-siding. It is confidently hoped that the transfer of the management of the State Railway to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which is shortly to be effected, will result in the further developement of the stone industry and traffic. The manufacture of Magnesium Chloride, Glauber, and Epsom Salt, on a large scale, however, still forms the subject of correspondence between the Government and the Durbar. As has been shown in previous reports, the State is most favourably situated for the manufacture of these and other products of salt required by the textile and other industries in India. The necessity for manufacturing these chemicals in India has been emphasis--ed by the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission which shows that, though improvement has been effected under war conditions, much still remains to be done before the possibilities of these important products are exhausted. It has long been the ambition of Dhrangadhra State to obtain sanction to a scheme by which some of India's many deficiencies in chemicals may be remedied. The extent and gravity of those and other deficiencies of a like kind constitute, to quote the Industrial Commission, "a serious national danger," and Dhrangadhra only awaits the sanction of Government in order to develop its salt industry so as to help in removing that danger and to benefit the State as well as Indian industries. It has been shown above that this State has been very ready to bear its share of the Imperial burden in the great war, and to repeat its efforts in the time of such com--paratively minor troubles as the Afghan war and the recent internal disturbances in British India. The State is equally desirous of securing

to the Empire the benefits of the peace which has happily been attained; and in the development of its salt industry it very clearly sees the opportunity not only of helping to free India from the necessity of relying on foreign imports–and in this particular case of imports from Germany–but of playing a not unworthy part in the industrial renaissance of the country.

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Report of the Administration of the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1918-1919.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situation.

The State of Dhrangadhra, as shown in previous Administration Reports, is situated to the North of the Peninsula of Kathiawar and to the South of the lesser Runn of Cutch between 23.13' and 22.33' N. Latitude and 71.48' and 71' E. Longitude, and is divided into six Mahals or Talukas, Viz. Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadva, Umerda, Seetapur and Methan. The two peta Mahals of Kuntalpur and Kankavati, created in the re-distribution scheme of villages in the year 1916-17, were found inconvenient when it came to actual working and hence were again merged into the original Mahals from which they were separated and therefore Tikar is the only remaining peta Mahal, over and above the six Mahals or Talukas mentioned above.

Physical Aspects.

2. The territory presents varying physical characteristics: in some parts, such as the Umerda and Dhrangadhra (Panchkoshi) Mahals, it is quite hilly, whilst in the remaining Mahals of Seetapur, Methan, Charadva and Halvad, the country is almost flat.

The climate on the whole is healthy and salubrious, though excessive heat is experienced in the villages bordering on the Runn of Cutch, particularly in summer.

Area.

3. The State embraces 151 villages (including the new village of Ramgadh established during the past year) covering an approximate area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the area of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn. The State also owns Vantas in the villages of Kumarkhan, Aniali, Wasvelia and Savalana in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The new villages established since His Highness' accession to the Gadi are all thriving and prosperous: this gives an additional stimulus to the Revenue authorities to establish new villages on the uncultivated lands and in that way to bring more waste land under the plough. During the year under report, the village of Palasan, which was more or less deserted, was rebuilt and inhabited by a larger number of people.

Population.

4. The Population of the State, according to the Census figures of 1911 is 79,142, but it has considerably increased since that enume-ration.

Tribute.

5. The State pays an annual tribute of ~~Rs~~ 40,671 to the British Government and ~~Rs~~ 4,006 as *Jortalbi* to Junagadh State.

Revenue.

6. The annual gross revenue of the State during the year, inclusive of that derived from the earnings of the Dhrangadhra State Railway, was ~~Rs~~ 46,77,976 as against Rs. 33,07,295 in the previous year.

Ruler.

7. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Sahe[illegible] Bahadur, K. C. S. I., is the Ruler. He is the head of all the Jhala Rajp[illegible]t families and exercises the powers of a Ruler of a First Class State[illegible]. His Highness continued to be in good health throughout the y[illegible]ar.

Raj Kutumb.

8. Their Highnesses the Kotadavala and Ametvala [illegible] Maharani Sahebs continued to be in good health. The two elder Kunv[illegible]: Sahebs of His Highness are being brought up under His Highnes[illegible]rsonal supervision, and the elder one is continuing her education un[illegible]he supervision of Mr. K. D. Acharya, M. A. The education of the two younger sisters of His Highness is also being attended to by selected teachers deputed for the purpose from the State Educational service.

All the sisters of His Highness are keeping excellent health.

On the 29th October, 1918, the Rajya Kutumb sustained a sad loss by the untimely demise of Maharaj Kumar Shri Mansinhji Saheb, the heir-apparent of Partabgarh State in Rajputana and the brother-in--law of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The Maharaj Kumar Saheb was cut off in the prime of his life by the fell disease of Influenza which was raging very virulently at Partabgarh as in other parts of India.

To evince their sympathy with the ruling family and as a mark of respect for the lamented Maharaj Kumar Saheb, the people of the State spontaneously observed a *hartal* by suspending all business.

Relations with Bhayats and Mulgirassias.

9. His Highness' relations with Bhayats and Mulgirassias continue to be cordial.

In accordance with his usual generous policy, His Highness

ordered that the interest accruing for the State loans advanced to the Bhayats during the year of scarcity would be remitted if the loan be repaid within one year.

Relations with representatives of the Paramount Power.

10. The relations of His Highness with the representatives and officers of the Paramount Power in the Province are satisfactory.

His Highness is generally indebted to Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger for his experienced and friendly advice, to Lieut.-Colonel H. Harrison and Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Condon for their kind interest in and solicitude for the State, and to Lieut.-Colonel W. M. P. Wood for the sympathetic manner in which all legitimate demands of the State for Railway transport facilities for the import of its famine fodder were supported.

Relations with the neighbouring States.

11. The State continues to maintain friendly relations with the neighbouring States.

Distinguished English Visitors.

12. Among the distinguished English guests who visited Dhrangadhra during the year were Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Ag. Agent to the Governor, who laid the foundation Stone of the new building of the Prince of Wales Hospital at Dhrangadhra, Lieut.-Colonel H. Harrison, Political Agent, Jhalawad, Mr. Chatfield, Collector of Ahmedabad, Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Condon, Political Agent, Jhalawar, Mr. T. F. Armstrong, Mr. Mayne, Mr. R. M. Phillips, and Lieut.-Colonel W. M. P. Wood.

Distinguished Indian Visitors.

13. Among the distinguished Indian guests were His Highness Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Saheb Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of Kutch, H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, his heir-apparent and his other Kumar Sahebs, Sir P. D. Pattani, K. C. I. E. the Hon'ble Sheth A. K. A. S. Jamal, C. I. E. and Sheth Kikabhai Premchand Roychand.

His Highness' movements.

14. His Highness toured frequently throughout the State, and with his keen solicitude for the good and well-being of his subjects devised and put into operation various measures for coping with the exceptional circumstances created by partial famine conditions brought about by the almost total failure of rain during the monsoon and by the high prices of articles which are necessities of life.

At the commencement of the year under review, the plague

epidemic was stamped out by vigorous measures of evacuation and inocu-lation and His Highness who was staying in Bombay with his family, returned to Dhrangadhra about the beginning of May.

His Highness visited Poona for a week in September 1918, for the Poona Pageant and War Fete, held under the auspices of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in aid of War Relief Funds.

His Highness proceeded to Delhi on 15th January, 1919, to take part in the deliberations of the Ruling Princes' Conference and after a stay of about 10 days in the Imperial Capital, where he had many opportunities of meeting Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, other high officers of the Government and his Brother Princes, returned to Dhrangadhra. On his return from Delhi, His Highness went to Partabgarh to condole with his sister and His Highness the Maharawal Saheb of Partabgarh, for the sad bereavement sustained by the family, by the loss of Maharaj Kumar Shri Mansinhji Saheb.

During the year His Highness visited Jamnagar, Rajkot, Limbdi and Muli. He was present in Muli when the Thakore Saheb was invested with his powers by the Political Agent, Jhalawad.

His Highness took part in Bombay in the Farewell Banquet given to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and in the reception of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd

His Highness' Birthday celebrations.

15. The 10th June 1918, being His Highness' birthday, was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. The customary Darbar held that morning at Dhrangadhra was largely attended by State Officers, Bhayats, and subjects, when the release of prisoners, concessions to cultivators, charities to the poor, and promotions for and presents to State servants were announced.

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday celebration.

16. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated as a public holiday on the 3rd June with equal rejoic-ings. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise and sweetmeats were distributed to school children and alms to the poor.

Coronation day.

17. Coronation day was observed as a general holiday beginning with a salute of 31 guns and a Military Parade in the early morning.

Fourth anniver-sary of the War.

18. On the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war, prayers

for the triumph of the Allies, wherein His Highness and his officers joined, were offered by the populace all over the State.

Armistice cele--brations.

19. The 22nd, 23rd and 27th of November, 1918, were observed as general holidays throughout the State. Prayers and thanksgiving meetings were held in places of worship of different creeds and great rejoicings prevailed for the triumphal ending of the war by the con--clusion of the Armistice with the thoroughly vanquished enemy.

The War.

20. As the war has virtually come to an end during the period under review, it will not be out of place to recount the war efforts put forth by the State, which are summarised below:—

Second Indian War Loan 1918.

21. The Officer in charge of the War Loan work reports that a total sum of ~~Rs~~ 7,76,073–4–0 was actually subscribed to the Second Indian War Loan, the face value of the total investments made was ~~Rs~~ 8,17,255/–, the State subscribing ~~Rs~~ 5,00,000/–.

War contributions and War Loan.

22. His Highness' contributions to the various War Funds, and those from his subjects from the commencement of the War to the date of going to Press were as under:–

War contributions.

1914–1915.

1.	Bombay Branch of Imperial War Relief Fund.	~~Rs~~	20,000.
2.	Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund from Her Highness the Maharani Saheb.	„	3;000.
3.	Contribution from Her Highness the Maharani Saheb towards providing comforts for wounded soldiers.	„	1,000.
4.	Supply of 36 Waler Horses to the Bombay Remount Department.		
5.	Hindu Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. ...	„	1,000.
6.	Supply of five tents of an aggregate floor space of 3436 Sq. Ft. for use as Field Hospitals.		

7.	Contribution towards the cost of Motor Ambulance Fleet from the Kathiawar Ruling Princes.	Rs.	16,000.
	Total	Rs	41,000.

1915–1916.

1.	Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund	Rs.	10,000.
2.	Cost of printing Gujerati translation of Mr. Asquith's Speeches on the War and its free distribution.	„	833.
	Total.	Rs.	10,833.

1916–1917.

1.	Articles sent from Dhrangadhra to the Bombay War sale.	Rs.	2,200.
2.	Purchases made from the Bombay War Sale by His Highness.	„	20,000.
3.	Purchases of Tickets of the Junagadh Lucky Bag.	„	100.
4.	Contribution through the Ahmedabad Women's Branch to the War Relief Fund.	„	1,000.
5.	Contribution through the Jhalawad Branch to the Women's War Fund	„	2,000.
6.	Contribution through H. E. Lady Chelmsford to the Imperial War Relief Fund.	„	10,000.
	Total	Rs.	35,300.

1917–1918.

1.	Contribution to the Queen Mary's Technical School for the Blind, Bombay. ...	Rs.	5,000.

2. Contribution to the "Our Day" Fund.

   (a) Through Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. ... Rs. 25,000.

   (b) Through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. ... „ 7,000.

   (c) Through the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. ... „ 5,000.

3. Purchase of articles from the sales organized in connection with " Our Day " Fund.

   (a) From Bombay Sale. ... „ 7,070.

   (b) From Rajkot Sale. ... „ 6,517.

4. Purchases of Tickets.

   (a) Of Dhrangadhra "Our Day" Lottery. ... ... „ 693.

   (b) Of the Rajkot Lucky Bag. „ 550.

5. Expenses in connection with "Our Day" Lottery, Dhrangadhra, borne by the State. ... „ 392.

6. Purchases of War Post Cards, published by Her Highness Maharani Saheb of Bhavnagar &c. „ 292.

7. Contribution to the Jhalawad Branch of the Women's War Fund. ... „ 2,000.

8. Recruiting Fund *Varad* paid at Rajkot „ 724.

9. Loan of a big motor Bus for Wounded soldiers Club in Poona. ... „ ...

10. Supply of five horses. ... „ ...

11. Interest on Rs. 1,00,000 subscribed to the Lady Willingdon Memorial Fund. „ 5,000.

Total Rs. 65,238.

1918–1919.

1.	Imperial War Expenses Fund through the Political Secretary, Bombay Government ...	Rs.	2,00,000.
2.	Purchase of Ahmedabad... Women's War Fete albums (50 copies). ...	Rs.	502.
3.	Contribution through the Ahmedabad branch, Women's War Fund per Mrs. Broomfield	„	5000.
4.	Contribution towards H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Hospital at Staines of £. 2,000. ...	„	30,000.
5.	Towards Recruiting Expenses.	„	25,583.
6.	„ "Our Day" Fund miscellaneous. ...	„	1745–14.
7.	„ Poona Pageant. ...	„	1950–4.
8.	„ Royal Silver Wedding Fund.	„	5000.
9.	„ Purchases of War Books and miscellaneous expenses.	„	543.
10.	„ Soldiers Fund at Ahmedabad through Mr. Robinson.	„	2000.
		Total Rs.	272324–2–0.
		Grand Total Rs.	4,24,695–2–0.

Investments in War Loans.

War Loans.

1.	Loan of 1917.	Rs.	4,75,000.
2.	2nd Indian War Loan. ...	„	5,00,000.
		Total Rs.	9,75,000.

Investments from Dhrangadhra subjects in War Loans.

1.	Loan of 1917	Rs.	1,92,050.
2.	2nd Loan of 1918. ...	„	3,17,255.
	Total	Rs.	5,09,305.

Contributions to War Funds, from Dhrangadhra subjects.

Contributions from the Dhrangadhra subjects to different War Funds were as under:–

1.	Contribution from Dhrangadhra Bhayats to the Imperial Relief Fund in 1914–15.	Rs.	3,000.
2.	Contribution from ladies of Dhrangadhra towards the comforts of the wounded soldiers in 1914–15. ...	„	2,000.
3.	Balance of the proceeds of the Dhrangadhra "Our Day" Lottery after distributing prizes of Rs. 10,000 to prize winners in 1917–18.	„	24,000.
	Total	Rs.	29,000.

Donations.

23. The following were donations from His Highness to the various funds during the year under report:–

1.	Maganlal Jeychand High School, Viramgam.	Rs.	1000.
2.	Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad. ...	„	2500.
3.	Raj Kumar College, Prize distribution.	„	300.
4.	Prize distribution to boys of the Talukdari Girassia School after races.	„	400.
5.	Rajput Hostel.	„	6000.
6.	Shri Sunderba Saheb Anathashram.	„	5000.
7.	Lady Willingdon Fund. ...	„	1000.

8.	Hon. Secretary, Willingdon Sports Club.	„	5000.
9.	Farewell Dinner banquet to Lord and Lady Willingdon in Bombay.	„	3000.
10.	Bombay Police widows' Fund.	„	5000.
11.	Banquet Fund at Delhi to H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Patiala.	„	1000.
12.	Kathiawar Famine Relief Fund.	„	5000.
13.	Jhalawad Girassia widows' fund.	„	2000.
14.	Halar Prant One Rupee Relief Fund.	„	500.
		Total Rs.	37,700.

Recruiting.

24. As a result of the recruiting efforts of the State, 128 combatant and 102 non-combatant recruits were enlisted from June 1918 to October 1918 and Rs: 24,310 were paid as bonus to the newly enlisted recruits over and above the continuance of the emolu-ments of the State servants who joined the Kathiawar Company.

Imperial Relief Fund.

25. A further contribution, this year, of Rs. 15000/- was made by the State to the Imperial Relief Funds in response to an appeal by H. E. the Viceroy.

The Afghan War.

26. On the outbreak of the Afghan War, forced on the Government of India by the contumacious and aggressive policy of the new Amir, this State placed all its resources at the disposal of the Government. As a first step four Motor cars with their chauffeurs have already been supplied to the Military authorities, and the State has undertaken to bear all the maintenance charges in connection therewith.

Detachment of State Police deputed to patrol Railway line.

27. A detachment of the State Police Force under an inspector was specially deputed at the request of the Agent to the Governor to patrol the railway line between Viramgam and Lilapur, as a measure of protection against mischief-mongers and evil-minded wrong-doers who might try to interrupt Telegraphic and Railway communication, by cutting telegraph wires, removing rails etc, as was done at many centres during the recent disturbances when H. H. the Maharaja Saheb placed the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. It is very

gratifying to note that this detachment has efficiently discharged the duties assigned to it, for which appreciative references have been received from the authorities concerned.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

General.

His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, K. C. S. I. is the supreme ruling authority exercising the full powers of a First Class State.

The general administration is conducted under His Highness' directions by the Dewan who is assisted by the Personal and Revenue Assistants, and Private and Huzur Secretaries.

Rana Shri Mansinhji S. Jhala, C. I. E. has continued to be Dewan since 1912.

Personnel.

2. The State lost one of its old and most experienced Officers in the person of Mr. Purshottam Mulji Thakar, Prant Vakil at Wadhwan Camp, who died in the early part of January, 1919, and it is a matter of great pleasure to note that the widow and the children have been given suitable pension by the Darbar.

Creation of new posts.

3. To relieve the pressure of work in the Huzur Office, two new posts, one of Huzur Secretary, and the other of Revenue Assistant, were created, and Mr. K. D. Acharya, M. A. was appointed to the former post by his transfer from Educational Department and Mr. Balubha Pathubha Rayjada was appointed to the latter in the middle of November 1918.

For the purpose of easy reference it was thought essential to collect in a handy volume, the rules, regulations and Acts passed by the State from time to time. For the purpose of this compilation, Mr. Framji A. Rana, B. A. L L. B. was appointed to prepare a Directory of the State Rules, Regulations, Acts, Bye-laws, Orders and Circulars etc., promulgated by and in force in the State. The work is still in the hands of Mr. Rana, who now works as Prant Vakil in place of the late Mr. Purshottam Mulji.

To enable superior Police Officers to tour more frequently in districts a new post of an Inspector of Police was created, to which Mr. Gordhandas T. Mehta, an experienced Government pensioner, was appointed. Khan Saheb Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Daood was appointed Sub-Inspector in charge of Police Head Quarters to help the Inspector in charge.

Messrs Mulvantrai P. Baxi, B. A. LL. B., and Manilal Oghadlal Shah, B. A. LL. B. were appointed as Nyayadhishes at Dhrangadhra and Seetapur respectively, the latter to fill a vacancy caused by the conviction and dismissal of Seetapur Nyayadhish Oghadlal for receiving illegal gratification.

Revenue administration.

4. The Revenue Department continued in charge of the Assist-ant Revenue Commissioner, R. S. Sabalsinhji and several Vahivatdars, and it is gratifying to note that in spite of the exacting and heavy nature of work due to famine conditions, it was done very satisfactorily.

Survey Department.

5. To facilitate the work of the Revenue Department, a systematic survey work of the State has been taken in hand for the last two years by a specially appointed Survey Superintendent and 20 surveyors under him. The Department has so far been able to complete the survey of 52 villages.

Land Revenue.

6. The collection of the land Revenue is conducted on the time-honoured system of *Bhagbatai*, except for the villages of Khakharala, Bhavanigadh, and Isadra Pati, and the subsequently-added villages of Dholia, Manpur, Khampalia, Vegadwav, Chitrodi, Butwada, Mangalpur, Vadadhra, Sukhpar, Asundrali, Gadhada, and Gopalgarh, which pay a nominal *udhad* in cash in lieu of *Raj Bhag*, *Vaje Vero* and other such dues. The system of fixing "*Udhad*" has, no doubt, improved cultivation in the villages paying *Udhad*, and brought more land under the plough, with prosperity to the cultivators.

The Permanent Tenancy system.

7. The grant seven years ago of a permanent tenancy, or the introduction of the *Butta* system, with regard to the holdings of culti-vators has convinced the Ryots that they have a personal and permanent interest in the improvement of their holdings and has thus encouraged them to raise the standard of cultivation, to the mutual benefit of themselves and the State. The system also gives cultivators facilities for the alienation of their lands, its attractiveness has been

more than proved by the large influx of new cultivators who have come to reside within the limits of the State and have thus increased the area under cultivation.

8. The following table shows the extent of (*a*) cultivated, (*b*) irrigated and (*c*) uncultivated land during the last five years. Agriculture.

Nature of land.	1914-15.	1915-16	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Remarks.
(*a*) Cultivated.	6,536	6,897	6,934	6,890	6,938¼ Santis.	The variations in the uncultivated waste land are due to the proper figures being ava-ilable for the villages regularly surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department.
(*b*) Irrigated.	2,375	4,453	2,107	2.045	4,569 Acres.	
(*c*) Uncultivated.	19,769	18,019	17,137	19,429	18,521 ,,	

The statement below gives comparative details of the cultivated area, with the crops grown, in acres:—

No.	Mahals.	Samvat 1974.						Samvat 1973.					
		Jowari	Bajri.	Mug, Adad, &c.	Til Seeds	Wheat	Cotton.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Mug. Adad, &c.	Til Seeds.	Wheat	Cotton
1.	Halvad ...	10485	8825	1084	220	537½	30338	10960¼	10421½	2217½	175	205	36048
2.	Seetapur ...	13069¾	8142½	874¾	720½	230	36483¾	8258¼	9883	8777¾	13¼	1204¾	44416
3.	Methan ...	7444½	2074	144	382	92	11129½	5522	6189	365½	32½	86	25727
4.	Charadva...	3714	3257	779½	266	428	12498	3751¾	6017	1601½	547¼	106	18651
5.	Umarda ...	717	1855	1214	58	508	4332	1584¾	3519¾	1856	987	336	10879½
6.	Panchkoshi.	5077	3676	76	109	543	14551½	8744¼	14415½	720	828	128	35150½
7.	Tikar... ...	2265¼	3269	449¾	170	307½	19965	5425½	5592¾	719½	9	978	21230
	Total...	42772½	31098½	4622	1925½	2646	129297¾	44246¾	56038½	16257¾	2592	3043¾	192102

9. The area under cotton cultivation amounted to 1,29,297 ¾ acres as against 1,92,102 acres during the preceding year. This decrease in the area was due to the rains being very scanty. The usual pre-cautions for preserving the purity of the quality and the staple of the Dhrangadhra cotton were taken, so that the Vagadia seed may not deteriorate by worthless admixtures. Cotton cultivation.

Livestock.

10. The number of agricultural live stock was 16,790 as against 17,559 in the previous year. The agriculturists as usual were advanced *tagavi* to buy new bullocks to replace lost cattle. The decrease in the number of agricultural cattle is due to mortality amongst cattle from cow-pox, foot and mouth disease and, partially owing to famine conditions.

Tagavi.

11. The loans advanced to cultivators amounted to Rs. 22673–15–6½ as against Rs. 5292–15–6½ during the preceding year. The increase was due to the unfavourable nature of the season These loans are without any interest if they are repaid within one year after the famine condi--tions do not exist.

The Tagavi loans are advanced from the Agricultural Bank. The rate of interest is fixed at 3 p. c. this year instead of 6 (six) p. c. in the previous years and the cultivators are granted easy terms of repayment. The loans are only advanced for the purchase of agricultural stock or implements, and in no case for the celebration of marriages or funeral obsequies. The usefulness of the loans is further augmented by authorizing the Vahivatdars in charge of the Mahals to make advances in case of necessity without referring to the superior authorities.

Uncultivated Land.

12. The maintenance of the generous policy adopted towards the tillers of the soil during the present regime enabled the cultivators to hold still more land, and during the year nearly 300 acres of waste and uncultivated land were put under the plough. Further steps are being taken to reduce the area of uncultivated land, which is for the most part of an inferior class.

Famine Relief.

13. Owing to the partial failure of the monsoon, all over the Western Presidency, except for a few sporadic falls of rain in some of its villages, the State had to cope with famine of a very serious nature. Abnormal prices of almost all the food-stuffs and other neces--sities of life, together with the stringent restrictions owing to the war conditions on Railway facilities, much aggravated the difficulties created by the absence of rain. High wages and the bumper crops of the previous year naturally gave good power of resistance to the farmers and working population in general, but the provision of fodder for the large number of cattle of the non-agriculturists and the middle class

people was a problem requiring prompt action. When the rains held off till the end of August, the State thought it prudent to enter into various contracts for the purchase of about fifty *lacs* pounds of grass from fodder contractors of Bulsar and other grass areas, so that it could supply grass to the non-agricultural population in general at concession rates. The wisdom of this course was proved, when the scarcity of grass began to be felt by the middle of January. The State could then judiciously issue grass from its own stock, and thus was able to allay nervousness amongst the people who would otherwise in all probability have forced up prices to a prohibitive extent. To supplement the existing stock of grass, cultivators were specially encouraged to open up disused and old wells, and to dig new ones wherever feasible, and a bonus of amounts varying from Rs. 300 to 80 per well constructed was granted by the State. This grant induced the cultivators to construct about 174 new wells. The irrigational facilities thus created went a long way towards supplementing the fodder and grain reserves of the State. As a further inducement in the same direction, the State gave up its share of produce on the *Chasatia* grain grown as an irrigated crop. The people were encouraged by very handsome grants from the State to open cattle camps at different places such as Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Dighadia, Tikar, and Sitapur, where mixed committees of officials and non-officials managed the work of giving relief. The Durbar further asked these committees not to appeal for outside help, as the State undertook to finance all these deserving movements, and sought the co-operation of its people to manage them.

Besides these measures, the State grass preserves were thrown open for grazing to the cattle of the public, without levying any dues.

Famine conditions in the State did not press so much on the working population, as on the lower middle class persons whose incomes are limited and unelastic. In the case of its low paid employees, the State had already granted relief by giving them scarcity allowance, some time after the outbreak of war, which allowance was increased to meet the new conditions.

Besides these classes, there are many people with limited means who are given free grain or cheap grain (as their needs are certified by competent authorities) from the free or the cheap grain shops opened at Dhrangadhra, from which 1093 maunds of grain were given

gratis and 4550 maunds sold at substantially reduced rates. To run these shops, representative committees of official and non-official members were appointed who procured their requirements from the State grain store, and purchases were also made with the State funds from the Punjab, Bombay and other available sources.

It is a convincing sign of the general prosperity of people that, in spite of the prevailing famine condition, the workmen's wages did not go down at all (See Chapter IV). The State started works of public utility in different places, as detailed in the section of the report dealing with the Public Works Department, but only a small number of the labourers required could be engaged locally, while a large number had to be imported from outside, and the full normal time wages were paid to them.

In view of the hard times, the State also wrote off its arrears of debt amounting to Rs. 106125-9-5, in order that the debtors thus relieved might start with a clean state from next year.

The State this year removed the duty on grain altogether, and arranged to advance money to grain merchants without any interest, if the loan was repaid in two months. After that period interest was to be charged at 3 p. c. per annum. This concession of the removal of duty involves a loss of about Rs. 21,000/-to the State.

I should here like incidentally to mention that the State had to give to its cultivators very little help in the way of grass, because both the Revenue Department and the cultivators had conserved grass in good years, and the Darbar had prohibited the export of grass without a permit, as a result of the carrying out of the suggestion outlined in my previous reports on famine policy. The State had a large quantity of grass in stock for its own animals and from its surplus stock, it was able to help its own cultivators, its cattle camps, and cattle camps in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan City, Limbdi and Thana villages in the Agency to the extent of 2,420,000 Lbs.

Forest Department.

14. The Forest Branch of the Revenue Department, inaugurated four years ago, was placed in the sole charge of the Junior Revenue Assistant, who is the Superintendent of State Bids and Forests. This Officer is also authorized to preserve, and increase the growth of trees in the State Bids, as far as practicable. With the grant of the Butta

system the cultivators have been given the right of selling dead wood from their holdings, and for that reason they are planting many more trees on their own lands. The Forest revenue since the inauguration of Forest Department has considerably increased, and the Forest Depart--ment is now in a position to supply grass not only for the current demand of the State animals, but is also able to keep a good deal in reserve every year. This policy of conserving stocks of fodder for lean years has proved its value during the exceptional shortage of grass due to great restrictions on import facilities on account of con--gestion of military and famine traffic on Railways.

Vantas.

15. Mr. Jiwanlal M. Shukla, B. A., L L. B. of Viramgam continued to be special Vakil to safeguard the interests of the State in the Wantas situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Estate of minors.

16. At the close of the year there were two estates under the Court of Wards.

Kuda Salt Works.

17. The Salt works belonging to the State at Kuda produced Ghassia salt sufficient for the internal requirements of Dhrangadhra and the neighbouring States and Talukas in Kathiawar. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 8490/- exclusive of Rs. 7000/- received from the Paramount Power annually, as compensation for the prohibition of the manufacture of the Wadagara salt.

The State is now in correspondence with the Government in reference to the vast potentialities of its salt works, where many valuable bye-products such as Magnesium Chloride, Glauber and Epsom Salt and other articles could be profitably manufactured. The Government of Bombay kindly deputed Captain Mackenzie Wallis, R. A. M. C., to submit a special report on the potentialities of Dhrangadhra Salt Works; his report, which has been promised to the State, is anxiously awaited.

Magnesium Chloride.

18. The State Magnesium Chloride Contractor, Sheth Naginlal Maganlal, a well-known merchant and mill-owner of Ahmedabad, Broach and Viramgam, produced Magnesium Chloride in limited quantities for sizing purposes in spinning and weaving Mills. The development of this industry with the sanction of the Government, will mean a new era not only in the development of the commercial resources of Dhrangadhra, but also of the whole of India.

Horticulture.

19. The State maintains the following gardens and places of public resort and recreation:—

1. Ma Saheb's Garden.
2. Jaswant Baug.
3. Moti Baug.
4. Garden at Charadva.
5. Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Club at Dhrangadhra.

Experimental Farm.

20. The experimental Farm near Dhrangadra was solely used this year to grow green fodder such as chasatia and lucern. No demonstrations of any kind were held. The experiments with Cambodian cotton and groundnuts proved satisfactory last year and these crops will be given a fair trial this year. It is expected that the newly appointed Agricultural Expert, Mr. Yadav Narayan Khale, B. Ag., and his assistant, Mr. Bhaishanker Girdhar Vyas, B. Ag. will be able to try some new experiments and hold demonstrations for the benefit of the agriculturists.

State Paddock.

21. The State paddock was temporarily closed, but the breeding of horses was carried on at the general stables.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

Appendix II gives the list of laws and Regulations in force in the State.

The post of Divani Nyayadhish, which was vacant on account of its incumbent being on long leave to serve as Kamdar in Bajana State, was filled by the appointment of Mr. M. P. Baxi, B. A., LL. B.

Military.

2. The State Military Forces consist of Lancers, Artillery, Band and Police, the infantry having been merged into the Police Force immediately after His Highness' accession to the *Gadi*.

Lancers.

3. The State Lancers consist of 70 Officers and troopers under the command of Rana Shri Balsinhji. Ordinarily they serve as escorts and Huzur Guards and they help the Police in patrolling duties. They

are also utilized in guarding the State frontiers, against the in-roads of out-laws and dacoits in case of such outbreaks. The Lancers are armed with muzzle-loading rifles, regulation cavalry swords and lances. The State, having placed at the disposal of the British Government 41 Waler horses for service in the War, the horses now provided for the lancers are country-breds, Arabs, and Walers.

Artillery.

4. The sanctioned strength of Artillery Force, including Officers is 30, but for want of suitable recruits, the strength of the force was only 17 at the end of the year. The State owns a battery of four guns of modern pattern and the men are armed with muzzle--loading carbines and swords. The unit is utilised in furnishing a guard at the Palace and at the Artillery Head Quarters over and above the ordinary duties of firing salutes and time guns. Recruitment for this unit is confined to sturdy race of Sindhis residing in the village of Tikar in the State.

State Band.

5. The sanctioned strength of the State Band is 29 men including the Bandmaster. The bandsmen are chiefly recruited from Goanese and local Mahomedans. The Band is attached to the State Police and continues its usefulness under Mr. Pinto, the bandmaster. His Highness has been pleased to order the band to play at various places of public resort in and outside the Capital, thus affording entertainment to the public.

Police.

6. His Highness has exercised his personal supervision over the Police Department which he has placed on a sound basis. The force has maintained a high standard of efficiency and consists of:—

Superintendent.

One Assistant Superintendent.

One City Inspector of Police.

One District Inspector of Police.

One Head-Quarters Inspector.

„ „ Sub-inspector.

6. Chief Constables.

303. Constables and Head Constables.

40. Mounted Sowars.

12. Camel Sowars.

77. Police Patels.

339. Pagis and Pasaitas.

This force is divided into different detachments according to the exigencies of the service and local requirements. Recruitment for the regular Police is confined as far as practicable to the subjects of the State, and efforts are being made to secure a literate personnel. The task of recruiting the village Police with a better class of men presents difficulties on account of the rates prevailing for labour, although the State has raised the scale of pay and is granting grain compensation allowance at the rate of ~~Rs~~ 4/ per month to subordinates drawing ~~Rs~~ 20/- and under, and ~~Rs~~ 3½ P. M. to those drawing ~~Rs~~ 30 and under, and ~~Rs~~ 3 P. M. to those drawing ~~Rs~~ 50 and under. The mounted sowars (horse and camel) are composed entirely of Mahomedans from Halvad known as " Miran ", and at the close of the year there was no vacancy therein.

The arms possessed by the foot and mounted police are the same as last year and are kept in good condition.

Efforts are being made under the supervision of the Headquarters Inspector to give to the Police an elementary legal training and instruction in Police duties.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,15,680-0-0 as against Rs. 1,08,312-0-0 in the preceding year.

Beyond the ordinary duties of detection of crime and collection and communication of information and intelligence, the Police Force is utilised in furnishing guards at the Palace, the Jail, lock-ups, and treasuries.

Police Work.

7. Appendix V gives the number of offences reported, persons arrested, accused sent for trial, number of convictions obtained and discharges and acquittals made. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of convictions to those sent for trial was 85.3 against 79.8 in the preceding year.

Property stolen.

8. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 5477 as against Rs. 5156 last year, and the

property recovered was Rs. 3837 as against Rs. 2803, giving a percentage of 70.31 as against 54.25 in the preceding year.

Crimes.

9. Particulars of crimes committed, detected and punished are given in Appendix VII. Of the total number of reported crimes 130 were cognizable as against 142 last year. Out of these cognizable offences 1 related to rape, 3 to attempted suicide, 88 were due to theft of various kinds, 6 to criminal breaches of trust, 6 to grievous hurt with or without dangerous weapons, and the rest were miscellaneous offences of a minor nature.

The prevalence of famine conditions usually leads to a great increase in crimes against property, and even of those of violence, but it reflects great credit on the present Head of the Police, Rana Shri Dadubha, that no such increase is noticeable in the State.

Judiciary Courts.

10. The Huzur Court, presided over by His Highness, is the final and the highest tribunal of civil and criminal justice in the State,and is in charge of Mr. Bhagwanji H. Parekh, B. A. L L. B.

The other courts regularly constituted by the Huzur Hukums are:—

1. The Sessions and the District Court.
2. The Dhrangadhra City Magistrate's Court.
3. Dhrangadhra Diwani Nyayadhish Court.
4. Halvad Nyayadhish Court.
5. Sitapur „ „
6. Charadva Thandar's Court.
7. Rajya Prakarni Bhayati Court.
8. Special Court.

The first of these is located in Dhrangadhra and is presided over by the Sar Nyayadhish who exercises the full powers (original and appellate) of a District and a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, as prescribed in the British Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

Being an important cotton market, Dhrangadhra also did not escape that gambling fever which infected the Bombay Cotton Market,

and which there led to the intervention of Government. To restore confidence in the trading public and to maintain unsullied the good reputation of Dhrangadhra trade, the State established a special tribunal of two Judges speedily to decide suits arising out of cotton transac-tions. This convinced the people that the State was determined on giving speedy, impartial justice to all concerned, and that it would not entertain specious pleas of speculators, and hence many of the suits were settled out of Court, and the normal business confidence was immediately restored. This Court inquired into 70 suits.

Subordinate Courts.

11. The Subordinate Nyayadhishes exercised the powers of First Class Munsiffs and Magistrates, and Thandars those of Second Class Magistrates and Munsiffs.

The presiding Officers of these Courts are fully qualified legal graduates, except the Thandar at Charadva who has been trained in the Local Judicial Service.

The Departmental powers of the above-mentioned Nyayadhishes and Thandar are defined by Huzur Hukum No. 121, dated 9th July, 1912. They are all directly subordinate to the Sar Nyayadhish, and through and with him are under the control of the Huzur Court, to which statements of their work are regularly submitted to be checked.

Public Prosecutor.

12. Mr. Harshadrai V. Trivedi, B. A., L L B., continues to be the Public Prosecutor. It will be seen from Appendix VIII that the Criminal Courts of the State tried 637 persons in connection with 435 offences, of whom 296 were convicted, 77 acquitted, 197 discharged, and 4 referred to higher Courts. But of 296 convicted, 78 were only fined. Sentences on 44 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

Work of Civil Courts.

13. Appendices X, XI and XII deal with the work of the Civil Courts showing the nature, value and disposal of original suits, results in appeals and number of applications for execution of decrees with their results. The total number of suits, applications and appeals filed during the year together with the balance of the previous year comes to 1293. Of these 599 suits, 426 applications and 54 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 214 on the file for the next year.

Local Pleaders' Examination.

14. A pleaders' examination was held at Dhrangadhra on 6th January, 1919. It was conducted by an Examination Board consisting

of experienced Judicial Officers. Out of 6 candidates appearing for the examination, 5 passed.

Registration.

15. It will be seen from Appendix XV that 553 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,18,574-9-0 were registered, realising a sum of Rs. 9,313-0-0 as against Rs. 6,532-4-8 in the preceding year.

Extradition.

16. 5 persons were extradited through the Agency for trial; all were tried, of whom 1 was convicted and 4 were discharged. No persons were extradited direct from other States.

Rajya Prakarani Bhayati and Settlement Court.

17. Mr. Popatlal Shivlal Patel, B A., LL. B., is in charge of the Rajya Prakarani Bhayati and Settlement Court. There were at the beginning of the year 3 cases on the file, 2 were newly instituted, 2 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 at the end of the year. The Judge of the Bhayati Court also inspects boundary pillars and attends to the numbering and re-adjusting of the same, with the help of surveyors.

Jails and Lock-ups.

18. There is one Central Jail at Dhrangadhra and four sub-jails, one each at Halvad, Seetapur, Charadva and Methan. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Dhrangadhra Jail. The general health of prisoners in the Jail was satisfactory. There was no death nor any serious illness. The total number of prisoners in the jail and in the lock-ups was 248, as against 128 in the pre-ceding year. The weaving class opened four years ago for carpets and cotton tape to teach prisoners was continued, and turned out carpets and cotton tape of the value of Rs. 840/. The Lock-ups are intended for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed fifteen days.

Legislature.

19. During the year under report the following Acts and en-actments received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and became laws.

1. The prevention of cruelty to animals act.
2 The legal practitioner's act.
3. The Dhrangadhra City Municipal Act.
4. Amendments to the gambling act.
5. Public conveyance act.

The following acts and enactments await His Highness' sanction.

1. Amendments to the Abkari Act.

2. The Stamp act.

The following Acts and enactments are referred to a Select committee for its report:—

The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Local Penal Code.

CHAPTER IV.

Production, Distribution and Finance.

Rainfall.

In Appendix XVII is a tabulated statement showing the rainfall during the year and the following comparative statement shows the rainfall during the last five years:-

Years.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Inches.	29.75.	7.15.	19.91.	34.41.	5.28.

In common with other parts of the Bombay Presidency, there was an almost absolute failure of monsoon in the State. The early grain crops could not be sown as there was no rain whatsoever until the end of August, when a heavy shower was received in some of the districts of the State. This enabled the cultivators to sow cotton but, as these showers were not followed by others, the out-turn of cotton was comparatively very poor.

Prices and Wages.

2. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of staple foods during the year and the following were the wages of skilled and unskilled labour:—

(1) Skilled Labour.

Masons and Carpenters.

Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per day.

Sawyers and Bricklayers.

Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per day.

(2) Unskilled Labour.

Males. Ans. 8 to Re. 1–8–0 per day.
Females. Ans. 6 to Ans. 12 per day.

As was noticed in last year's report, the prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life continued to mount up rapidly. Difficulty was in consequence experienced in getting skilled and unskilled labour for Public Works Department's works, at reasonal rates, from within the limits of the State, and this necessitated the import of a large number of labourers from outside.

While this influx of labour from outside has assisted the State officers in carrying out their necessary work, it has also tended to prevent an undue upward movement of wages. It is obvious that when prices rise rapidly from seasonal or other causes, there can not be an exactly proportionate rise in wages, for, whereas it is to be expected that the conclusion of peace and a series of favourable years will lead to a fall in prices, no similar fall in wages is to be anti-cipated. That at least is the experience of other parts of the world and it may be held to be applicable in this State. It may therefore be anticipated that, while prices will fall in 1919–20, the present high level of wages will be maintained but that the upward tendency will be checked. How constant that tendency has been in recent years will be seen from the following comparative table of wages of skilled and unskilled labour, in which 1913 has been chosen as the starting point because it was a normal pre-war year:—

Comparative table showing the rise in wages per day of skilled and unskilled labour:

	1913.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Masons and Carpenters	Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-4-0	Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-4-0	Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-4-0	Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0	Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0
Sawyers and Bricklayers	As. 12 to Re. 1	As. 14 to Re. 1	Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-2-0	Re. 1-2-0 to Re. 1-8-0	Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0
Unskilled Male.	As. 8	As. 8 to As. 10	As. 10 to Re. 1-0-0	As. 12 to Re. 1-4-0	As. 8 to Re. 1-8-0
Unskilled Female.	As. 6	As. 6 to As. 7	As. 6 to As. 10	As. 8 to As 12	As. 6 to As. 12

Free and Cheap grain shops.

3. It was found expedient to exercise some sort of control over sales of foodstuffs and to regulate their prices, as many traders seemed to hold back stocks with a view to profiteering. A small committee of experts was appointed to take stocks, to regulate their sales, to encourage imports, and to look after the equitable distribution of the necessities of life in general at prices calculated to give no more than a fixed proportion of profit.

To relieve distress caused by the prohibitive price of foodstuffs, the indigent and needy were given free grain from the State grain shops, while poor and deserving middle class persons were given cheap grain very freely from the said shops.

Grain Compensation.

4. To minimise the hardships caused by the high prevailing rates, His Highness was pleased to order grain compensation to be paid to low-paid subordinates in the State according to the following scales:-

Rs. 4-0-0 to those drawing Rs. 20/. and under.

Rs. 3-8-0 to those drawing Rs. 30/. and under.

Rs. 3-0-0 to those drawing Rs. 50/. and under-

Loans.

5. The State Treasury continued to advance loans to merchants and others to help commerce and industry at a fair rate of interest, as a general rule, and without interest in certain exceptional cases.

Trade.

6. The import trade, consisting mostly of metals, cloth, yarn, hardware, grain, sugar &c amounted to ~~Rs~~ 3,726,634-0-0 as against ~~Rs~~ 2,693,064-0-0, in the previous year, and the export trade, consisting chiefly of cotton, wool, stone, ghee, cotton-seeds, hides &c, amounted to ~~Rs~~ 16,115,902-0-0 as against ~~Rs~~ 8,324,168-0-0. The large increase in the import trade figures is due to the high prices of imported articles, and in exports to the high price of cotton and its larger output.

Manufactures and Industries.

7. Among the most important manufactures in the State are brass and copper vessels, stone ware, grinding stones and coarse cloth woven by hand. The manufacture on a large scale of Magnesium Chloride still forms the subject of correspondence between the Government and the Durbar.

Dhrangadhra fine snuff owing to its high quality finds a ready

market outside the State limits, and is in consequence exported in large quantities.

The Royalty on stone is recovered on the reduced scale reported three years ago. Added to this concession, a quarry-siding has been opened since September, 1915. This arrangement enables stone merchants to book their wagons from the quarry-siding direct to their destination. It is hoped that the provision of this siding, with the economies in transport charges which it permits, will materially stimulate the trade in stone. The State has also arranged to reduce duty by another 50 p. c. in the case of the Public Works Departments of neighbouring States, Railways and charitable institutions.

Irrigation Works.

8. The year under review, being one of drought, the Tikar Irrigation Work served a very useful purpose in watering fields situated in the vicinity. 211 acres were thus irrigated. The Umarda Irrigation Works were closed as there was not sufficient supply of water to enable the engine to be worked.

Factories.

9. The State owns two cotton Presses and eight Ginning Fac--tories, including four Ginning Factories in Dhrangadhra, as against 14 in the last year and one Ginning Factory at each of the following places—Halvad, Seetapur, Tikar and Umarda. The last two are worked by the same engines in summer as operate the Irrigation Pumps in winter. One Ginning Factory containing 36 gins was added to the three Ginning Factories already established in the town of Dhrangadhra to cope with the growing demands of the cotton trade, but owing to the shortage of the crop this year only one Ginning Factory at Dhran--gadhra was worked.

Electric Installation.

10. The State owns an Electric Installation where current is produced by two suction gas Engines. In addition to the power supplied to the places mentioned in the previous reports, current was furnished for lighting the main streets in the city. The spare power was profitably used for working the State Printing Press, two pumping stations, a grinding mill, and the small work shop attached to the Motor Garage. The total cost of the establishment, including the working expenses at the Electric Power House, amounted to Rs 17,363-1-3½.

Telephones.

11. The Telephone system, consisting of 28 telephones in Dhran--gadhra proper and its Mahal towns, is working satisfactorily, though

the line to Halvad is frequently interrupted. Other Mahal towns such as Charadva, Tikar, Methan, and Umarda, have still to be connected with the system.

Finance.

12. The financial year is observed according to the Hindu Samvat year, which begins on the 1st Kartik and ends on Diwali day. The total receipts at the treasury, (including the opening balance) amounted to Rs. 46,77,976 and the total expenditure to Rs. 37,69,123.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Medical Institutions.

The following institutions gave free medical relief at State expense:–

(1) The "Prince of Wales" Hospital at Dhrangadhra (for both indoor and outdoor patients).

(2) The "Pránkunverba" Zenana Hospital at Dhrangadhra (also for both in–patients and out-patients).

(3) The "Maconochie" Dispensary at Dhrangadhra, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of which is also in medical charge of the Central Jail at Dhrangadhra, and of the State Police and other forces.

(4) The Palace Dispensary at Dhrangadhra, which is maintained at the Palace solely for the convenience of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and members of the family.

(5) The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad.

(6) The Bai Raj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Raj Sitapur.

(7) The Charadva Dispensary.

(8) The Tikar Dispensary.

(9) The Methan Dispensary.

(10) The "Wood" Dispensary at Umerda.

(11) The "Pottinger" Dispensary at Ranmalpur.

These medical institutions brought medical relief within easy reach even of the most remote villages of the State.

New Dispensaries.

2. The " Pottinger " Dispensary was opened at Ranmalpur on 7th March, 1919, and was placed in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Narsinhprasad Anantrai Avasia.

Personnel.

3. The department continued to work satisfactorily under the able and efficient management of the veteran Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Darasha H. Baria, L. M. &. S.

Doctor Mrs. Krishnabai Vinayakrao Vaidya, M. B. B. S. (Bombay University) was appointed as Lady Doctor in charge of the Prankunverba Zenana Hospital from 1st March, 1919.

During the year under report Dr. Gulabrai Mohanlal Upadhyaya, L. M. &. S. (Madras University) and Dr. Mohanlal Purshottam Jani, L. M. &. S. (National College, Calcutta) were newly appointed on the staff of the Prince of Wales Hospital to cope with the increased work.

Hospital Buildings.

4. The old building of the Prince of Wales Hospital at Dhrangadhra was constructed over forty two years ago when it fulfilled all the requirements of the medical science of those days, but His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who has personally seen the gigantic strides made in recent times by Western Medical Science felt that it fell far short of his ideal of a fully equipped, modern, upto-date hospital worthy of his State. The old building has therefore been pulled down, and a commodious convenient hospital is being constructed on a design in conformity with present day requirements, consisting of operation rooms, clinical laboratories, airy and well ventilated wards and consulting rooms. The foundation stone of this new hospital building was laid by Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, on 24th March, 1919, and the work is progressing very well.

Umerda.

5. Uniform standard plans for Dispensaries in the State have now been sanctioned, and the first of its kind which has been started at Umerda is nearing completion.

Halvad Hospital.

6. Halvad, being the town next in importance to the capital, has long felt the need for a Hospital with indoor inpatient accom-mo lation, and the building of a hospital there has now been taken in hand. It will have accommodation and will be fitted with appliances of the most modern type. The building is to be named " The Willingdon Hospital " to commemorate the governorship of His Excellency Lord Willingdon of Ratton.

The Baria Dispensary at Dhrangadhra.

7. The experience gained during the last outbreak of Influenza epidemic at Dhrangadhra showed that a small Dispensary in the heart of the town proper was essential. His Highness thereupon ordered a dispensary to be erected and named "The Baria Dispensary." The new dispensary building is nearing completion, and will shortly be opened to the public.

Expenditure.

8. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 29,973 as against Rs. 29,628 in the preceding year.

Outbreak of epidemics.

9. The State passed through two epidemics during the year 1918 Viz-an epidemic of Plague and another, which was more serious and extensive, of Influenza. The Chief Medical officer reports that out of 1910 persons inoculated with anti-plague vaccine during the plague epidemic, only one girl, aged 10, died of plague. Timely precautions of evacuation and inoculation kept down the total plague mortality for the whole State during the period of the epidemic to 53 deaths only, though 34 towns and villages were affected. But Influenza raged very furiously from about the middle of September and created havoc in almost all the towns and villages of the State It carried off 492 persons from Dhrangadhra proper and 4002 persons from other parts of the State. During this epidemic travelling dispensaries were started all over the State, and in important towns house-to-house visits were paid by State Officials and volunteers who were empowered to provide free comforts to the sick at State expense Three standard mixtures were freely given and with great success.

Public health.

10. Except for these epidemics, the public health was generally good. Owing to the failure of the monsoon, Malaria was less prevalent than during the two previous years. During the year under report, 3 cases of Small-Pox occurred in one village, but the patients, having been previously vaccinated, all recovered.

Operations.

11. During the year 1239 operations were performed of which 177 were major and 1122 minor as against 124 major and 1507 minor operations during the previous year. As regards cases of poison-ing, 166 persons were treated as against 279 of the previous year. Out of this total of 166 there were 38 cases of snake-bite and 7 of opium poisoning. 9 persons from different parts of the State were sent to Kasauli for anti-rabies treatment.

Vital Statistics.

12. As regards Vital statistics, (vide appendix XXIV), there was during the year under report a decrease of 63 births and an increase of 3149 deaths in the State as compared with the preceding year's figures. The increase in deaths was chiefly due to the prevalence of Influenza epidemic; but, in considering these comparative figures, due allowance must be made for the increase in population since the last Census was taken—an increase, arising from natural causes and immigration, which cannot be exactly estimated. The registration of births and deaths was carried out, as usual by the Police Department.

Vaccination.

13. This year 3007 primary vaccinations and 10 re-vaccinations were performed as against 2773 and 49 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of successful vaccination per 1000 of population was 37.3 as against 34.8 in the previous year. The total cost of vacci-nation was Rs. 1294-13-0 as against Rs. 1216-14-1 and the average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-7-0, which was the same as that of the previous year.

Glycerinated calf-lymph, from the Government Vaccine Depôt at Belgaum, was used throughout the year in all towns and villages of this State, except in the towns of Dhrangadra and Halvad, the head quarters of the vaccinators, where the old method of arm-to-arm vaccination was mostly resorted to. It is now under contemplation to do away with the arm-to-arm method altogether and to do all the vaccination work with Glycerinated calf-lymph obtained from Belgaum.

Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1918-19.

No.	Name of State.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Total Number of Villages.	Of the total number of Villages visited by			Number of Children.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Small-pox.							Number of Persons successfully Vaccinated per 1,000 population.	Cost.		Remarks.
							Total No. Vaccinated.		Number Inspected.			No. of Villages affected.	Number of Cases.									
													Previously protected.			Previously unprotected.					
				Vaccinators.	Inspector.	Superintendent.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	By Inspector.	By Superintendent.			Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.	Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.		Total.	Per each successful case.	
																				Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
1	Dhrangadhra.	79,142	151	144	142	25	P. 2950 R. 8	20 2	2767	825	P. 98.1 R. 80.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	37.3	1294-13-0	0—7—0	

Veterinary Department.

14. Dr. Akbarkhan, a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, the Senior Veterinary Surgeon, assisted by Mr. Umedsinhji F. Gohel, G. B. V. C., continues to be in charge of the Veterinary

Department. In the Veterinary Dispensary all animals are treated free of charge. 649 animals were treated during the year under report, as against 730 in the preceding year. Of these 465 were State animals and 185 private animals and classed as under:–

343 Horses. 232 Cattle. 55 Dogs. 11 Sheep & goats. 7 Camels and 1 Elephant.

Out of the total number of 649 animals, 567 were completely cured, 33 were relieved, and 49 died, while under treatment. The total number af operations performed was 20 of which 14 were major and 6 minor. There were outbreaks of cattle diseases in the districts. Those reported to be frequent were foot and mouth disease, Cow-pox, and Rinderpest. This being a famine year, animals from different villages were collected in the Vidi of Khakharala for grazing and many cases of Rinderpest were found among them The want of sufficient fodder largely accounted for many deaths among the animals. The Senior Veterinary Surgeon reports having visited the villages of Manpur, Khakharala, Palasan, Gujervadi, Juna Devalia, Kondh, Bai Sahebgadh, Ghanshyamgadh, Rajpur, Ranakpar, Ingorala, Nawa Amarapar, Juna Amarapar, Mota Ankewalia, Prangadh, Jegadva, Narali, Jesada, Sajanpur, Dhavana, Raj Seetapur, Kalmad, Umerda, and Ghanshyampur. The timely help rendered by the Veterinary Department, and the strict segregation of infected cattle led to satisfactory results.

Expenditure.

15. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 3308–1–4 as against Rs. 2393–3–8½ in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Instruction.

General.

Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A., S. T. C., continued to be in charge of the Educational Department, as its Superintendent for administrative, superintending and inspecting work. His office staff remained the same as that of last year and cost the State the sum of Rs. 3428/– as against Rs. 3120 in the preceding year.

Number of Schools.

2. The institutions under him are (1) The Sir Ajitsinhji High School at Dhrangadhra; (2) the Bai Saheb Ba Middle School at Halvad;

(3) the three English Schools at Raj Seetapur, Tikar and Charadva; (4) 49 Primary Schools for boys and (5) 5 Primary Schools for girls. Over and above these 59 schools maintained by the State, there are 5 private schools, 3 at Dhrangadhra and 2 at Halvad. Of these 5 schools Urdu Madressa and Shri Prankunverba Sanskrit Pathashala at Dhrangadhra, and Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Sanskrit Pathashala at Halvad are grant-in--aid schools receiving annual grants of Rs. 180/- each.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure on Public Instruction, inclusive of the inspection establishment charges, and scholarships awarded to College students, amounted to Rs. 45703 (Vide Appendix XXV).

Scholarships.

(a) for collegiate education.

4. The scholarships referred to in the above para, include those for collegiate education, and are given as an encouragement to State subjects studying at the different colleges. Mr. Hiralal Pranjiwan Mehta and Mr. Bhaishanker Girdhar Vyas, having respectively passed their examinations of B A. (Bachelor of Arts) and B. Ag. (Bachelor of Agriculture) during the year, were employed in State service, the former as an Assistant in the Local High School and the latter as an Assistant in the State Agricultural Department, recently opened. Another scholar, Mr. Chunilal Kalidas Yagnik, having passed his B. A. examination, is continuing his studies, and is reading law.

(b) for students in Vernacular training Colleges.

There are three female scholars under training at the Barton Female Training College and 1 male scholar at the Hunter Male Training College at Rajkot, receiving monthly stipends from the State. Bai Jivi Jeyshanker, having passed out of the College with a 3rd year's certificate in February, 1919, was appointed as an assistant mistress in the Dhrangadhra Kanyashala.

Besides the scholarships mentioned above, scholarships of small amount continue to be freely given to students in the English and Vernacular schools by the State. The total expenditure under this head during the year was ~~Rs~~. 1050.

Announcement of additional Scholarships.

5. In commemoration of the first visit of the Honourable Mr. A. K. Jamal, C. I. E., of Rangoon to Dhrangadhra in June, 1918, on the occasion of His Highness' Birthday Darbar, ten scholarships each of the value of ~~Rs~~. 5/- per mensem, were announced for poor Mahomedan subjects of this State.

Seth Kikabhai Premchand Roychand of Bombay on his visit to Dhrangadhra in December 1918 was pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 1000/-, from the interest of which, scholarships to needy boys studying in the English schools are being given.

Classification of State schools and number of pupils attending.

6. The following table shows the classification of State schools and the number of pupils attending thereat during the year under report:—

Names of Schools.	No. of Schools on 31st March 1919.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1919.	Remarks.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadhra. ...	1.	435.	
Halvad Middle School.	1.	192.	
Seetapnr English ,, ...	1.	41.	
Tikar ,, ,, ...	1.	38.	
Charadva ,, ,, ...	1.	24.	
Vernacular Boys' Schools.	49.	2269.	
,, Girls' ,, ...	5.	477.	
	59.	3476.	

Total number of students receiving education.

7. The following statement shows the number of students receiving education in the State schools during the past 5 years:—

Class of Schools.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
1. English Schools.	612	662	773	693	730
2. Gujerati Boys' Schools.	1964	2127	2149	2218	2269
3. ,, Girls' Schools.	453	449	450	418	477
	3029	3238	3372	3329	3476

Examinations.

8. The following comparative statement shows the results of annual examinations for the last two years.

Schools.	1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Present-ed.	Passed.	Percentage.	Present-ed.	Passed.	Percentage.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School,* Dhrangadhra. ...	*Not examined as the school was closed on account of plague.			332	215	64.7
Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad. ...	167	106	63.4	163	53	32.5
Sitapur English School.* ...	—	—	—	42	22	52 3
Tikar ,, ,, ...	30	18	60	31	5	16.1
Charadva ,, ,, ...	24	16	66.6	22	4	18.1
Vernacular Girls' Schools. (exclusive of Infant Classes) ...	70	58	82.8	193	139	72.
Vernacular Boys' Schools. (exclusive of Infant Classes)...	991	816	82 3	1428	1000	70.

Outbreak of Plague and Influenza Epidemics.

9. In consequence of the temporary closing of schools on account of the outbreak of Plague and Influenza epidemics during the year under report, the work of the department was much disorganized.

During the prevalence of Influenza a number of street dispensaries equipped with stock mixtures were opened, where some school boys volunteered to work. This philanthropic work on their part was much appreciated and handsomely rewarded by the granting of cash prizes at the hands of His Highness Maharao Saheb Shri Sir Khengarji Saheb Bahadur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., of Kutch, on his friendly visit to this place in February, 1919.

Sir Ajitsinhji High School at Dhrangadhra.

Sir Ajitsinhji High School.

10. The Sir Ajitsinhji High School at Dhrangadhra teaches up to the full course of Standard VII and prepares students for the School-leaving Examination conducted by the Joint-Examination Board and Drawining Examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Personnel.

As Mr. K. D. Acharya, M. A., the Head Master of the High School, was transferred to the Huzur Office as Huzur Secretary, he was succeeded by Mr. Jatashanker Mayashanker Dave, B. A., as Head Master from 1st July, 1918. Two new appointments, of Mr. Hiralal P. Mehta, B. A., as 5th Assistant, and of Mr. Laxmishanker K. Raval, as Persian Teacher, were made during the year under report.

Attendance and Results.

11. There were 435 boys on the School register at the end of the year. 17 boys were sent up for the School-leaving Examination from the local High School, of whom 9 boys are reported to have passed.

The results of the Standards I to IV, were found to be not quite satisfactory, as the work was much disorganized, in consequenee of the temporary closing of the school, for a very considerable time, owing to the outbreak of Influenza epidemic.

Drawing Examinations.

12. The Drawing Examination Centre of Dhrangadhra which was abolished some time back, was restored to us during the year under report. 29 boys appeared for the Elementary and 1 boy for the Intermediate Drawing Examinations of the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of whom 16 boys passed in the former and one in the latter examinations.

Laboratory.

13. The School Laboratory is furnished with the necessary apparatus and is being replenished from time to time as the necessity arises.

Physical Culture.

14. The physical culture of boys is attended to as usual. Cricket, footbaIl and hockey are being regularly played under the supervision and guidance of Mr. Keshri. His Highness takes a personal interest in these games, and very often joins the boys in forming parties and arranging tournaments. Most of the open space in the neighbourhood of the main School building has been levelled and is being freely utilized by the boys as a playground.

Prize Distributions.

15. During the year under report, the local Schools were fortunate in having two Prize Distribution functions, one on the 11th June, 1918, at the hands of Hon. Mr. A. K. Jamal, C. I. E., of Rangoon and the other on 4th February, 1919, at the hands of His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Kutch.

Hostels.

(a) Sir Ajitsinhji Hostel.

16. The Sir Ajitsinhji Hostel occupies the same premises as last year, and has 14 resident boarders.

(b) Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Rajput Hostel.

17. The Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Rajput Hostel is gaining in popularity, and serves as a good feeder to the Sir Ajitsinhji High School and the Taluka School at Dhrangadhra. Recognising the very useful purpose which it serves, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to raise the annual grant to this hostel from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 6000/- on the happy occasion of his birthday in June, 1918. There were 59 boys on the register of the hostel, 49 studying in the High School and 10 in the Gujarati Taluka School, as against 40 in

English and 30 in Vernacular Schools in the previous year.

Expenditure.

18. The total expenditure of the High School during the year under report was Rs. 15,230–0–0 as against Rs. 13,292–0–0 of the previous year.

Other English Schools.

Halvad Middle School.

19. The Middle School at Halvad continued to be in charge of Mr. Jeykrishna B. Dave. B. A. throughout the year. The work of the staff is reported to be fairly good. Prizes were distributed to the school children of Halvad Schools on 3rd February, 1919, by His Highness Maharao Saheb of Kutch on the occasion of his visit to this State. The total number of boys on the register at the close of of the year was 192 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,650–0–0.

Building and Equipment.

20. The long-standing want of an independent building for the school has been removed during the year under report by the provision of a spacious and commodious building. The foundation stone of this "Shri Khengarji English School" was laid by His Highness Sir Khengarji G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. the Maharao Saheb of Kutch on 3rd February, 1919. The building is estimated to cost nearly one lac of rupees and will be completed in about 2 or 3 months.

Other English Schools.

21. The three English Schools at Raj Sitapur, Tikar, and Cha--radva are fully availed of by the residents of those places. Of these schools the Raj Sitapur English School showed better work than the other two.

The question of putting the Sitapur and Tikar English Schools under more qualified and experienced teachers is under contemplation. The residents of Methan have asked for an English School. A new school has recently been sanctioned, and steps are being taken to open a school at Methan at an early date.

Primary Schools.

Primary Schools.

22. The number of Primary Schools maintained by the State remained the same as that shown in the last year's report, viz. 49 boys' schools and 5 Girls' schools and these schools cost the State Rs. 24,777–0–0 as against Rs. 18439–0–0 in the previous year. The incre-

-ase is largely due to the grant of scarcity allowance to the staff which was paid throughout the year, in consideration of the high cost of living.

Annual Examinations.

23. The Educational Superintendent visited all the State schools this year for examination work and reports that the results of a few schools were disappointing, but the Influenza epidemic was largely responsible for this state of things. To ensure a regular supply of trained teachers, who are most difficult to obtain owing to the paucity of trained men turned out every year from the Hunter Male Training College at Rajkot, the State intends to depute a few promising members of the teaching staff of the Primary Schools for systematic training in that College.

State Libraries.

24. There are 4 public Libraries in the State, at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Raj Seetapur and Charadva, which receive State grants and are taken full advantage of by the public. The reading rooms connected therewith are free to the public, but books for home reading are issued to subscribing members only.

Private Libraries.

25 There are two private Libraries in Dhrangadhra, viz. the Jain Library and Sanskrit Pathshala Library, both maintained by private funds.

CHAPTER VII.

Municipalities.

General.

There are three Municipalities in the State, one at each of the headquarters of the three important Mahals of Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Seetapur, all financed by the State and managed by the local Municipal Committees.

Dhrangadhra City Municipality.

(1) The new constitution.

2. In order to train the public in the art of Municipal Government, the constitution of the Dhrangadhra City Municipality was radically altered during the year under report. In accordance with the new Municipal Act sanctioned by Huzur Hukum No. 21 dated 9th January, 1919, and brought into force from 1st January, 1919, the affairs of the Dhrangadhra City Municipality will be managed by a Committee

presided over by the Huzur Secretary and consisting of 6 Official and 6 non-official members, and the Municipal Secretary, the latter to work as Secretary of the said Committee. His Highness has full hopes that the non-official members will heartily co-operate with the official element, and will take full advantage of the civic liberties, and make Dhrangadhra Municipality a model of its type, so as to justify the State in extending the same constitution in the mofussil towns. This arrangement entitles the public to have a voice in the expenditure of the money that solely comes from the State, and is not derived from Municipal taxation.

(2)Street lighting.

3. In the City of Dhrangadhra the main roads are lighted with electricity from the Central Power House, while the lanes and bye-lanes continue to be lighted with ordinary oil lamps.

(3) Roads.

4. The Municipality looks after the roads within its specified limits and attends to the general conservancy of the town proper and its suburbs. As the year under report was a dry one, very few trees were planted on the road sides.

Other Municipalities.

5. The Halvad and Seetapur Municipalities, being still in their infancy, are managed entirely by the State. Both Municipalities are presided over by the Nyayadhishes of the respective Mahals, with Secretaries to help them.

Outbreak of Influenza Epidemic.

6. There was an outbreak of Influenza epidemic all over the State, from the middle of September 1918. It raged very virulently and created a great havoc. (Vide Chapter V. para 9.)

City Survey.

7. The work of the city survey of Dhrangadhra proper and of scrutinising old Lekhs (title deeds), and executing new deeds for the new building sites sold in Dhrangadhra is entrusted to the Municipal President, while in the out-lying districts the town survey work is done under the supervision of the local Vahivatdars and reported to the President's Office at Dhrangadhra. During the year under report 323 new lekhs were issued.

Expenditure.

8. The total expenditure on Municipalities, including salaries, amounted to Rs. 28,184-3-1½.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Works.

General.

Mr. Harilal V. Mody, B. A., L. C. E., State Engineer, continued to be in charge of the Public Works Department, which also included the Electric Installation, Telephone System, Motor Garage and the Tramways. The total expenditure of this department during the year under report was Rs. 1,79,517-12-3½.

New Works & Repairs.

2. The following original and repair works were taken in hand during the year under report:—

1. Tramway Stables near the Railway Station.
2. Officer's Bungalows.
3. The New Prince of Wales Hospital.
4. Baria Dispensary.
5. Compound walls to the Palace, Jaswant Bag and Ginning Factories at Dhrangadhra.
6. City drainage works.
7. The new Hospital with out-houses at Halvad.
8. Shri Khengarji English School at Halvad.
9. Revenue and Police Offices with staff quarters, and buildings for the Dispensary, Rest House and the School at Umarda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. Repairs to Dhrangadhra-Wadhwan trunk Road.
11. A portion of the new Dhrangadhra-Methan Road.

In addition to these, extensive repairs were carried out to other Durbari and public buildings. Many other works, though provided for in the budget, could not be undertaken owing to the shortage of labour even in this famine year, scarcity of building materials, and the outbreak of the Influenza epidemic.

Tramway.

3. The Tramway service, introduced in the town of Dhrangadhra proper since October, 1916, has been much appreciated by the people, as will be seen from the large number of passengers and goods carried. The total number of passengers was 1,00,309 and total goods carried 1,95,280 maunds as against 1,15,596 passengers and 2,65,940 maunds respectively in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to the suspension of all traffic for about three months during the prevalence of the Plague epidemic, and the consequent evacuation of the town.

Electric Installation.

4. The total cost of the Electrical establishment, including the working expenses at the Electric Power House, amounted to Rs. 17,363-0-0 as against ~~Rs~~ 17,550 in the previous year.

Motor Garage.

5. A small workshop has been attached to the Motor Garage, where repairs to motor cars and carriages including painting and up--holstery, are carried out. The total expenditure on the Motor House and the workshop, including establishment and working charges, amo--unted to Rs. 46,138-7-7.

Ancient Monuments.

6. The unique group of Suttee Temples and Palias at Halvad, famous for their historical and archæological importance, is properly pre--served by the Public Works Department.

CHAPTER IX.

Railway.

General.

The total length of Railway line owned by the State remains the same as that of last year, namely 46. 69 miles, distributed as under:-

1.	Wadhwan-Dhrangadhra Section.	Main line	20.43	Miles.
		Sidings	2.09	,,
2.	Dhrangadhra-Halvad Section.	Main line	19.72	,,
		Sidings	1.89	,,
3.	Dhrangadhra Quarry line ...		2.56	,,
		Total	46.69	Miles.

Working of the Line.

2. The line was worked by the Bhavnagar Railway Administration during the year under report. But the working of the line will be transferred to the B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October, 1919.

Earnings.

3. The gross earnings of the State Railway during the year ending 31st March, 1919, were Rs. 2,15,225 as against Rs. 1,47,943-7-8 in the preceding year and the net earnings were Rs. 94,014-14-2 as against Rs. 57,761-1-8 in the previous year.

Rolling Stock.

4. The rolling stock owned by the State remains the same as shown in the previous Administration Report.

Railway Extension to Maliya.

5. As a result of the correspondence between the Government and the State, a Special Officer has been deputed by the Railway Board at the joint expense of Dhrangadra and Morvi States to make a Reconnaissance Survey and to submit his report as to the most feasible route to Maliya. There is every hope that this State's proposal to extend its Railway from Halvad to Maliya will receive due consideration.

Stone Traffic.

6. Now that the working of the Railway will be shortly transferred to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, there is every chance of the stone traffic being properly developed, and of its being an increasing source of revenue both to the State and the Railway.

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and Printing.

The Stationery department and the State Printing Press continue to be in charge of the Private Secretary as heretofore. The total cost of stationery, and printing of forms etc. supplied to the different departments of the State, amounted to Rs. 7,159-8-7½.

The State Printing Press.

2. The State Printing Press is doing satisfactory work. In addition to the printing of forms required for the different State offices, and the Raj Gazette, private job work amounting to Rs. 497-15-0 was done during the year.

Anathashram and gratuitous relief given in grains to widows.

3. The "Sunderba Anathashram," founded in loving memory of His Highness' mother, continues to give relief to the poor and the destitute. The total number of inmates during the year was 9775 and the daily average 26.7. The monthly expenses per head came to Rs. 14-1-1.

In addition to the relief given under His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb's orders, relief was given during the year to 45 widows irrespec-tive of caste or creed, by allotting them, 404 maunds of grain valued at Rs. 1456-4-0.

Club.

4. The Dhrangadhra Officers' Club, called the "Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Club," continues to thrive under the fostering care of its patron, His Highness Maharaja Raj Saheb, who takes a great interest in the institution. Besides offering recreation to its members after the day's work, this is a place where all the State Officers mix freely with His Highness and the Dewan, and pass their evenings in playing tennis, billiards and other games. The club building also serves for informal gatherings and parties on festive occasions.

Public recreations.

5. The Jaswant Bag and the Ma Saheb's gardens, Mansagar and Ranmalsar, are places resorted to by the public for recreation purposes. In pursuance of His Highness' orders, the State band plays twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the Jaswant Bag, and once a week, on Mondays, in the compound of the "Shakti Mata" temple, dedicated to the family goddess of the ruling dynasty.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this report of the Administration of Your Highness' State, it gives me great pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks to all the heads of the different departments and other officers, whose zeal in their work, devotion to their duties, and hearty and loyal co-operation have been largely instrumental in contributing to the efficient working of the administration of Your Highness' State.

Huzur Office,
Dhrangadhra, *1st September 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Dhrangadhra State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1918–19.

Serial Number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
1.	R. S. Mansinhji Suratsinhji, C. I. E., ...	Dewan.	1911 A. D.		
2.	K. S. Natwarsinhji.	Police Commissioner. ...	1911 ,,	1918.	Resigned on 21-5-18.
3.	Dr. Darasha H. Baria, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer. ...	1882 ,.		
4.	Mr. Bhagwandas Harjiwandas Parekh, B. A., L L. B. ...	Personal Assistant to the Dewan. ...	1917 ,,		
5.	,, Popatlal S. Patel, B. A., L L. B.	Sar Nyayadhish. ...	1913 ,,		
6.	,, Harilal V. Mody, B. A., L. C. E. ...	State Engineer.	1913 ,,		
7.	,, Ratilal K. Sitwala.	Accountant General. ...	1915 ,,		
8.	R. S. Sabalsinhji Suratsinhji.	Assistant Revenue Commissioner. ...	1911 ,.		
9.	K. S. Balsinhji.	Abadi Adhikari.... ...	1916 ,,		
10.	Mr. Amritlal V. Mody, M. A., L L. B. ...	Director of Commerce & Industry. ...	1917 ,,		
11.	R. S. Dadubha Suratsinhji.	Superintendent of Police..	1913 ,,		
12.	Dr. Mrs. Krishnabai Vaidya, M. B. B. S. ...	Lady Doctor in charge Prankunverba Zenana Hospital. ...	1919 ,,		
13.	Mr. Chimanlal A. Mehta, B. A., S. T. C. ...	Educational Superintendent.	1911 ,,		
14.	,, K. D. Acharya, M. A.	Huzur Secretary ...	1914 ,,		
15.	Rayjada Balubha Pathubha.	Revenue Assist to the Dewan	1918 ,,		

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrangadhra State.

Serial Number.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
1	The Civil Procedure Code	British Codes followed.		
2	,, Criminal Procedure Code			
3	,, Indian Penal Code			
4	,, Contract Act	British Acts followed in spirit only.		
5	,, Evidence Act			
6	,, Specific Relief Act			
7	,, Court Fees Act			
8	,, Stamp Laws			
9	,, Laws of Limitation	Local Acts adopted to local requirements from British Indian Acts.		
10	,, Registration Act			
11	,, Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh			
12	,, Explosive Substances Act			
13	,, Cattle Trespass Act			
14	,, Public Performance Act			
15	Rules to prevent Mianas &c.			
16	The Gambling Act			
17	The Official Secrets Act			
18	Rules and forms re-surveillance &c.			
19	Rules to regulate manufacture and sale of Poisonous Drugs			
20	Rules regarding sale of stimulants, &c. (Tea & Coffee)			
21	The Tramway Act			
22	The Cruelty to Animals Act 1918-19		Yes.	
23	The Municipal Act ,,		,,	
24	The Legal Practitioners Act ,,		,,	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadhra State for the year 1918–19.

ARMS OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting officers shown.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery	13	9	2	0	3	17	1	6 serviceable	0	1	1	15	Rs. 4080/-	
Maharaja's Own Lancers	38	16	2	4	2	46	1	0	0	3	11	32	Rs. 16512/-	
Total	51	25	4	4	5	63	2	6	0	4	12	47	Rs. 20592/-	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX. IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1918–19.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Police Commissioner...	1	300									
Superintendent of Police	1	170									
Assistant Superintendent of Police...	1	80									
District Police Inspector	1	100									
City Police Inspector	1	90									
Chief Constables	7	First Grade Rs. 50 Second ,, ,, 45 Third ,, ,, 35 Fourth ,, ,, 32	Rs. 1,15,680–0–0	50	6	2	23	5	172	0	26 Vacancies in the Police Force.
Foot Police	303	First Grade Rs. 12 Second ,, ,, 11 Third ,, ,, 10									
Mounted Police	40	First Grade Rs. 23 Second ,, ,, 22 Third ,, ,, 21									
Camel Sowars...	12	One Grade Rs. 15									

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused con-victed.		Number of accused acquit-ted or dis-charged.		Percentage of convictions (column 4)		Percentage of convicted, accused, sent for trial (column 5.)		Remarks.
		1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadhra.	142	130	124	294	123	293	99	251	10	34	79.8	85.3	80.5	85.6	8 awaiting trial.

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentages of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.			
Dhrangadhra	5155 12 0	5477 5 5	2802 14 3	3837 13 5	54.35	70.31	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprison-ment.		Imprison-ment. & fine.								Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Attempt to Murder, Rape, Breach of Trust, Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Theft, Suicide, Mischief etc. ...	71	435	506	205	247	637	296	2	15	3	198	78	0	296	274	0	23	180	3	9	14	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	44	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

Number.	Names of the Courts of the State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year 1917–18.	Brought to trial in 1918–19					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1917–18.	1918–19.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magis-trate.	1917–18.	1918–19.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Criminal Courts. ...	459	435	51	321	25	238	2	0	373	637	197	77	296	4	19	44	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918-19.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applica-tions,	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dhrangadhra.	2	21	...	...	9	9	3	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	Value.	Suits *re*-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	104	257	918	470	1022	727	765	599	257	128	Rs. 150414-10-6	14	447	9	274	122	27	20	4	111	264	127	97	Rs. 128231-2-3.	Y. M. D. 1 10 15.	

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX. XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1918-19.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of Applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1917-18.	1918-19.		1917-18.	1918-19.	Value of present year.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Value of present year	1917-18.	1918-19.	Value of present year.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
6	247	229	Rs. 132041-0-0	471	261	Rs. 47808-1-8½	718	490	Rs. 179849-1-8½	489	426	Rs. 90618-10-2½	229	64	Rs. 89230-7-6	14	20	30	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA,

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	
2	28	34	35	42	63	76	29	54	34	22	Rs. 13492-4-0	Rs. 33627-10-6	5	16	8	23	7	7	8	0	1	8	Y. 0 M. 8 D. 16	Y. 0 M. 10 D. 3	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918-19.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.			Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks, (showing mortality among convicts in Jails).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.			
Dhrangadhra ... ... Halvad... ... ... Seetapur ... ... Charadwa ... ... Methan...	5	30	218	128	248	12.9	12.8	31	Rs. 6236-2-1	Y. M. Days. 0 0 15	Nil.

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement of Registration of Documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918-19.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration-		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DHRANGADHRA. ...	471	566	262	339	170	197	21	5	...	...	18	25	471	553	Rs. 221462-9-9	Rs. 318574-4-0	...	...	...	13	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
——	471	221462-9-9	6532—4—8	553	318574-9-0	9313—0—0	
Total	471	221462-9-9	6532—4—8	553	318574-9-0	9313—0—0	
Deduct–Expenditure...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Net profit.	——	.....	6532—4—8	.....	.....	9313—0—0	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1918.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1919.	Remarks.
		1917–18.	1918–19.		1917–18.	1918–19.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Dhrangadhra Municipality	Nil	38272–13–11	35260–0–0	35260–0–0	38272–13–11	35260–0–0	Nil.	
Halvad Municipality ...	,,	3075–1–10	4102–12–7½	4102–12–7½	3075–1–10	4102–12–7½	,,	
Seetapur Municipality ...	,,	1000–0–0	1200–0–0	1200–0–0	1000–0–0	1200–0–0	,,	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

Names of Places.	April 1918.		May 1918.		June 1918.		July 1918.		August 1918.		September 1918.		October 1918.		November 1918.		December 1918.		January 1919.		February 1919.		March 1919.		Total.		Past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I	C.	I.	C.	I	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	
Dhrangadhra	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	7	3	34	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	5	28	37	85	24	15	
Halvad	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	30	4	60	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	66	34	83	30	75	
Seetapur	0	0	0	12	0	0	3	93	2	2	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	68	31	96	20	8	
Charadwa	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	67	3	79	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	5	72	43	29	23	39	
Tikar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	5	15	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15	32	1	20	58	
Methan	0	0	0	8	0	35	0	45	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	3	58	27	36	18	49	
Umarda	0	0	0	74	0	0	3	22	1	82	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	94	33	54	15	46	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of staple food-grains in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

*ARTICLES.	During March 1918 Per one Rupee.			During March 1919 Per one Rupee.			Remarks.
	Mds.	Seers	Tolas.	Mds.	Seers.	Tolas.	
Bajri	0	7	40	0	4	0	Bengali Seers of 80 Tolas.
Joowari...	0	10	0	0	4	20	
Wheat...	0	6	40	0	4	20	
Gram	0	8	0	0	5	30	
Rice	0	5	0	0	4	10	
Mug	0	7	0	0	3	10	
Muth	0	10	0	0	4	0	
Adad	0	6	40	0	4	0	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
Secretariat	1673 2 6	.....	1673 2 6	...	...	...	1673 2 6
District Roads ...	11768 13 4½	.....	11768 13 4½	...	...	...	11768 13 4½
Tramway Line	1402 2 9	.....	1402 2 9	...	...	...	1402 2 9
Ginning Factories, & Cotton Presses ...	28298 13 6	.....	28298 13 6	...	...	...	28298 13 6
Old Buildings	...	8480 4 3	8480 4 3	...	...	...	8480 4 3
Miscellaneous	16909 8 7½	.....	16909 8 7½	...	...	...	16909 8 7½
Total. ...	60052 8 9	8480 4 3	68532 13 0				68532 13 0

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horse and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
DHRANGADHRA STATE	1918–19.	16790	14745	2155	9898	482	796	268	1913	85171	6564	40	1273	3461	

HUZUR OFFICE.

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918-19.

NAME OF STATE.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
DHRANGADHRA	1	4204-0-0	1	10804-0-0	1	301-0-0	...	0-0-0	3	15309-0-0	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19. (Samvat Year 1974).

No.	Items.	Amount.	Total.
	Receipts.	Rs.	
1	Revenue Receipts.	,, 31,62,668	
2	Jamabandhi from Bhayats &c.	,, 31,109	
3	Dhrangadhra State Railway.	,, 2,15,225	
4	Salt Revenue.	,, 15,494	
5	Stamp.	,, 20,262	
6	Judicial Courts.	,, 33,583	
7	Deshdan.	,, 2,41,641	
8	Customs.	,, 86,927	
9	Excise and other receipts.	,, 18,468	
10	Public Works Department.	,, 8,648	
11	Recovery of old dues.	,, 1,69,169	
12	Miscellaneous.	,, 6,74,782	
	TOTAL. ...	....	Rs. 46,77,976
	Expenditure.		
1	Administration Charges.	Rs. 2,57,543	
2	Raj Kutumb Allowances.	,, 1,69,381	
3	Medical Expenses.	,, 29,973	
4	Municipal Expenses.	,, 28,184	
5	Educational Expenses.	,, 45,703	
6	Public Works Expenses.	,, 1,79,517	
7	Dharmada Expenses.	,, 24,154	
8	Peshkashi and Jortalbi.	,, 44,677	
9	General Falo &c.	,, 6029	
10	War Funds.	,, 3,22,585	
11	Travelling Expenses and Pilgrimage.... ...	,, 76,292	
12	Rajya Kharach.	,, 79,098	
13	Office Expenses.	,, 1,59,504	
14	Stationery.	,, 7,159	
15	Advances to merchants ond banks.	,, 7,66,168	
16	Investment in the Second War Loan. ...	,, 5,00,000	
17	Other investments.	,, 4,50,000	
18	Jamdarkhana.	,, 4,70,991	
19	Railway Expenses.	,, 1,21,211	
20	Miscellaneous.	,, 30,954	
	TOTAL. ...	....	Rs. 37,69,123

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX. XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients. treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
								Rs. A. P		
1	The Prince of Wales' Hospital, Dhrangadhra	14135	79	54	15	1	9	17039 8 3½	125. 9	
2	The Prankunverba Zenana Hospital ,,	1572	45	30	14	1	0	3052 4 11	24. 0	
3	The Maconochie Dispensary ,,	1312	...	...	...	...	...	1481 5 9	22. 4	
4	Halvad Dispensary	4760	...	...	...	...	...	2562 11 7	157. 8	
5	Seetapur Do	2514	...	...	...	...	...	1700 12 2	36. 9	
6	Charadwa Do	2948	...	...	...	...	...	1330 14 6	37. 0	
7	Tikar Do	2032	...	...	...	...	...	901 3 4	25. 6	
8	Methan Do	1860	...	...	...	...	...	846 11 9	29. 9	
9	Umarda Wood Dispensary	1490	...	...	...	...	...	1057 10 6	26. 6	
	Total...	32623	124	84	29	2	9	Rs. 29973 2 9½	486. 1	

Huzur Office,

Dhrangadhra, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918–19.

NAME OF STATE.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
		1917–18.	1918–19.			1917–18.	1918–19.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	
DHRANGADHRA	79,142 as per Census of 1911	2257	2194	.....	63	2161	5310	3149	.....	28	27	27	67	

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1918-19.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1917-18.	1918-19.		1917-18.	1918-19	1917-18.	1918-19.	High School	Middle School.	Primary School.	Total.	
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Sir Ajitsinhji High School ... Dhrangadhra.	414	435	2610.27	2449.43	15230-0-0	5696-0-0	24777-0-0	45703-0-0	Exclusive of Rs. 540 given as grants to Urdu Madresa & Pathshalas at Dhrangadhra & Halvad.
1	1	Halvad Middle School ...	175	192							
1	1	Seetapur English School... ...	50	41							
1	1	Tikar English School... ...	30	38							
1	1	Charadva English School ...	24	24							
49	49	Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	2218	2269							
5	5	Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	418	477							

HUZUR OFFICE,

DHRANGADHRA, *July 1919.*

MANSINH S. JHALA.

Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

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